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Compensation Insurance Demanded for All Workers

Massachusetts Federation of Labor calls on State Legislature to expand present law, declaring that only half of the 1,800,000 workers of the Commonwealth are at present protected.

Compulsory compensation insurance for all Massachusetts workers was demanded from the Legislature by organized labor today. Asserting that only half the 1,800,000 workers in the Commonwealth are now protected by insurance in case of injury, Samuel B. Horovitz, counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, charged the depression has caused 40 of the State's major employers to drop this protection for their workers and that as a consequence a tragic chapter in the lives of many workers is now being written.

It was expected that Labor's plea before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industry would be opposed by John W. Downs, counsel for the Insurance Federation of Massachusetts. The constitutionality of compulsory compensation insurance has been questioned in the past.

Indicative of the interest in changing present compensation laws was the throng of some 200 representatives of labor, insurance firms and employers who thronged hearing room 436.

The bill to make the 1911 permissive compensation act a compulsory one was a part of a new legal setup recommended by a special commission appointed last year to study the various problems facing injured workers in Massachusetts.

Assistant Attorney General Maurice M. Goldman appeared to support one of the commission's measures which would outlaw so-called "service companies."

These he described as an outgrowth of the depression. He said they were formed by groups who went to large insurers and offered various schemes for reducing compensation insurance costs. The general effect, Mr. Goldman charged, was to save employers about 25 per cent, but he said this amount, or more, was taken from injured workmen.

Mr. Horovitz joined in condemning the service companies.

The peculiar problems facing workers in the granite industry were the subject of prolonged discussion before the Committee today. Joseph Serafini, counsel for the Granite Cutters International Association, an American Federation of Labor affiliate, said that Granite concerns could not afford to pay more than six per cent of their payroll for insurance protection.

He said present rates run up to 20 per cent of the payroll and in some cases reach as high as $300 a man. This is because of "the fear of silicosis among the workers," he explained.

His suggested solution was assignment of risks by the State Insurance Commissioner to insurance firms, with lower rates for employers assured by a reduction in benefits paid workers.

He suggested that instead of the $4,500 paid for total disability in other industries, that the rate be lowered to $3,000 in the granite industry.

Castanzo Pagnano, business agent for the Granite Cutters Union, said this arrangement was acceptable both to labor and employers.

Negro Vote Is the Prize Sought by Both Parties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—A struggle for the negro vote, which exerts an almost pivotal influence in several important Northern States, has begun again between the two major parties.

This week President Roosevelt, on his way to Warm Springs, Ga., for a spring vacation, stops off for an informal speech and visit at the famed Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. The visit symbolizes the New Deal's—if not the Democratic Party's—effort to retain the bulk of the negro vote which in 1936 went to a Democratic Presidential candidate for the first time since emancipation. In Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and many individual industrial cities in the North, the negro vote was invaluable to President Roosevelt in his re-election. He is seeking to keep the contact warm by paying a visit to an institution, founded by Booker T. Washington, which is a source of great negro pride.

Population statistics starkly reveal the importance of the negro vote. During the last few decades, upwards of 2,000,000 Negroes have left farms in the South and migrated to the large industrial centers of the Northern States.

The Negro Vote

Whereas Negroes in most of the Southern States are debarred from voting by a variety of methods, they exercise the franchise in the North and thus become one of the important voting blocs. Traditionally connected with the Republican Party—to which they were substantially loyal even in 1932—the New Deal made swift inroads. Many new appointive jobs went to Negroes, the WPA in the North went to them in generous measure, and the entire appeal to the underprivileged of the New Deal had an exceptional effect on the Negroes. Moreover, the 1936 campaign among Negroes was skillfully handled by the Democratic National Committee.

The Republican National Committee grimly determined to recapture the negro vote, and has been making all sorts of efforts in recent months. Republican Members of Congress have been increasingly active during the present session in support of legislative measures to protect negro rights. While Democrats, like Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York and Senator Frederick Van Nuys of Indiana were sponsors of the Federal anti-lynching bill, Republicans voted for it in greatest numbers.

Opportunity Seized

Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire offered an amendment directing the Secretary of War to establish facilities for training airplane pilots and mechanics at negro colleges. When the measure was approved by the Senate, an amendment offered by Senator H. H. Schwartz (D) of Wyoming was substituted for Senator Bridges' effort. This little episode typifies the rivalry between the parties.

But all the Republican efforts, which for a year or more have been making somewhat encouraging headway, recently ran into unexpected difficulties. There came a political "break" for the New Dealers, and consciously or not it was capitalized 100 per cent by Mrs. Roosevelt.

In mid-February national attention was centered on the problem of discrimination against Negroes by the refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to rent Constitution Hall, in Washington, to the sponsors of a concert by Marian Anderson, negro contralto.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Stand

Mrs. Roosevelt promptly resigned from the D. A. R. Her widely publicized act made more impression on Negroes, Republicans here declare, than all their own painstaking efforts for months.

However, the G. O. P. continues its campaign. Delivering the annual Charter Day address at Howard University, March 2, Senator Robert A. Taft (R), of Ohio, declared that Negroes "are entitled to an anti-lynching bill to protect those constitutional rights which they now have in theory, but which in some places they do not have in fact."

Senator Taft is prominently mentioned as a possible Republican presidential candidate. His statement may have some kick-back in deterring southern conservatives from deserting the New Deal.

So the situation continues. If a Southerner is nominated by the Democratic convention, the Party could not expect to retain much of the Negro vote it acquired in 1936 and the Republican task to win back these sometimes pivotal fractions would be simple. Otherwise, it is an open scramble for votes.

When March Sings Its Lion Song

By a Staff Photographer

An Umbrella Goes Into Reverse

And a girl grabs at her hat while scurrying blasts whistle their message of a belated spring

Poets and essayists have meteorological backing for inspired lines on the winds of March. It is a month of gusty winds in New England—overcast days of cold winds off melting snow, and also sunny days of nipping winds with scudding clouds against an intense blue sky. By night, the same winds make eerie symphonies in the still leafless trees.

It is a month for pilgrimages to the heights, mountain peaks still encased in that particular grade of "corn" snow so prized by the ski clan. There, or on less rugged hummocks, or rises of a city park, the wind sweeps clean and fresh—but hold your hat and look out for that umbrella!

'Little TVA' in Wisconsin To Operate on Private Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis.—Disowned by the State, Wisconsin's "Little TVA" will continue operations as an orphan private business.

Born in the administration of Former Gov. Philip F. La Follette, the agency was named the Wisconsin Development Authority. It was a private, nonstock, nonprofit corporation chartered by the State in March, 1937, to do business.

Governor La Follette intended it to be instrumental in forwarding a program for the ownership and operation of public utilities, but the State Supreme Court upset his plans. And now the State Legislature has passed, and Gov. Julius P. Heil has signed, a bill withdrawing state sponsorship and financial assistance from the W. D. A.

Although opponents of the agency assert it is now "dead," vigorous dissent comes from the general manager, John A. Becker.

"Now that our state support has been withdrawn and now that we are entirely disassociated from politics," says Mr. Becker, "we do not hesitate to plunge into private business. As a private business, selling engineering and other services to rural electrification co-operatives, to small municipal utilities, and even to large private utilities if those utilities want our services, we should now get strong support from Governor Heil and his administration because he is a supporter of private business.

"Although from now on we will be in private business, we will not lose sight of our social objective of bringing electricity to farmers and of promoting electrical development."

With the aid of $60,000 from the State, the W. D. A. at first had been conceived to spread over Wisconsin more of the benefits of electric power. Then the constitutionality of the act was challenged and the State Supreme Court declared the Act represented an unlawful delegation of authority. The court later ruled that the W. D. A. might only engage in "educational" work in the field of co-operative rural electrification and municipal ownership.

Intimate Message from Washington

There Are No Blue Eagles Screaming in the Wage-Hour Act—Mr. Andrews Sings a Different Song—And Business Listens

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The caution with which Elmer F. Andrews is proceeding to enforce the Wages and Hours Act may sway the balance between success and failure for this far-reaching experiment of government regulation of industry.

Mr. Andrews may have been named Elmer for a reason. He is quiet, undramatic, thorough and persistent. He left a higher-paying job as New York Industrial Commissioner to come to Washington because he was interested in the job offered, but he told friends, "I'm afraid it'll mean banqueting and I really don't like banquets."

What a vast difference between Mr. Andrews and Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson as administrators! Yet in a way their duties are much alike. General Johnson's job was to stimulate business recovery by getting industry to write its own codes shortening hours and boosting wages. Now a general code of wages and hours has been written into law and Mr. Andrews is appointed to enforce it.

General Johnson's vivid personality was both a help and a hindrance, as it worked out. Mr. Andrews would never have done in that post. Business was at a standstill. A crusader was needed; a man who would make dramatic moves and capture the public imagination with blue eagles, posters, and picturesque language. Later, this same blustering personality became a liability when it came to putting the law on the trail of every little cleaning and dyeing establishment. The ex-cavalry officer tried to take in too much territory in too short a time.

Profits by NRA Lessons

The Wages and Hours Administrator has, of course, had the benefit of many lessons learned by the NRA Administrator. He knows that public confidence will be the key to the success of the wages and hours experiment. To satisfy labor organizations and businessmen is important, but the main thing is to keep an eye on the great American public.

That is the reason Mr. Andrews is asking Congress for some changes in the Act even before he tries to enforce it vigorously. As soon as he got his office machinery in working order here, he made a cross-country trip on which he exposed himself to all sorts of questions about the Act. A good many employers told him it would ease their jobs in complying with the new law if well-paid workers who have considerable freedom in their comings and goings, but are not "executives," could be exempted in some way. Mr. Andrews is already discussing such a possibility with Congress, along with the necessity of smoothing off certain other rough spots that have already shown up in the new law since October.

Another agency from which Mr. Andrews is taking lessons is the National Labor Relations Board. That agency, acting as a prosecutor against employers failing to recognize collective bargaining, is under the law, one-sided. It makes no pretense of protecting employers' interests.

Inviting Mr. Andrews to come up on the hill and discuss possible changes in the Wages and Hours Law, Representative Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey pointed to the loss of public confidence in the National Labor Relations Act. "I don't want that to happen to this law," she said.

Feels His Way Along

Mr. Andrews has brought less than a dozen companies to court for wage and hour violations thus far. These have been in industries where sweatshops are notorious. It must be well worth that reduction in salary to him to be able to chase all over the country fly-by-night shops that slipped out of his fingers when he was Industrial Commissioner of New York.

No well-meaning employer who has made an attempt to abide by the law has yet been brought to trial, though thousands of obvious violations have been reported. About one-third of those who write in have legitimate complaints.

The caution with which the Administration is proceeding should not tempt employers to take chances, Mr. Andrews warns. Any time a worker employed in violation of the law may bring civil suit. If he wins he may recover from his employer damages double the wages due him, plus court costs and attorneys' fees.

"Our efforts at enforcement might have been more impressive if we had hired a brass band," Mr. Andrews admits. But he believes his success will not be measured by the number of people he can drag off to jail, but by "constantly applied pressure, that is going to increase until the last lawbreaker is brought into line."

The NRA used the brass-band idea.

Mr. Andrews intends to show the country what quiet persistence will do.

Mary Hornaday

Americans at Work
"The Job for Women"
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WPA Probe Is Expected To Go to Bottom

Political pressure, labor relations, and extent of subversive activities are on House list.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—The WPA investigation just authorized by the House means that the originators of spending bills in Congress will for the first time have their own data on relief needs compared with that submitted by WPA officials.

The Committee will probably be asked to take up a wide variety of phases of the WPA. The debate attending the passage of the resolution indicated that members of the House are especially interested in:

Activities of the Workers' Alliance and the degree of pressure it exerts on WPA workers.

Extent to which the WPA, especially its theater and writer projects, is guilty of supporting organizations that propagate subversive doctrines.

Progress in restoring old people and mothers with dependent children to the WPA rolls as directed by Congress.

Political effects of the WPA in the last election.

Two Senate Probes

Two investigations of methods by which the Administration has sought to meet relief needs with the billions appropriated by Congress since 1933 have been held by the Senate, but the House has never made an independent study of this kind. House Republicans have been advocating an investigation of WPA for the last two years, but were never able to get enough support from the Democratic side to put it over.

The successful resolution authorizing the Appropriations Committee to make the investigation was introduced by a Democrat, Representative Eugene E. Cox, of Georgia, who explained his aim was not to criticize the WPA but to find the truth about widespread charges of maladministration that have been made.

Last session, a Senate Committee on Unemployment and Relief headed by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina, made a thorough study of the present relief setup with witnesses called in from all parts of the country and embodied its recommendations for improvement in a bill on which hearings have recently been held. After Congress went home last summer the Sheppard Committee sent paid investigators out to look into charges of political influence in the WPA and made specific revelations that resulted in penalties being written into the last relief appropriation. Early in the present session, the Judiciary Committee questioned Harry L. Hopkins at length about his WPA regime before the Senate confirmed him as Secretary of Commerce.

To Report as Soon as Possible

The resolution just adopted by the House authorizes "a thorough investigation and study of the Works Progress Administration and the administration of laws, regulations, and orders administered by it."

Shortly before the House acted on the resolution, Attorney General Frank Murphy ruled, in answer to a query from WPA officials, that the 25 cents an hour minimum in the Wages and Hour Law does not apply to WPA. If the minimum wage had been ruled universally applicable in the WPA, it would have meant higher wages for about 200,000 Southern workers and an expansion of the $150,000,000 the Administration is still trying to get from Congress for this year.

Tax Rate of $106 Confronts Wendell Unless State Aids

Members of the Massachusetts Legslature considered relief today for the town of Wendell, whose 400 inhabitants face a tax rate of $106 unless their plea for a State appropriation of $20,000 is granted.

Among those who urged approval of the grant was Henry F. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, who is conducting a campaign for State aid for about 50 financially embarrassed Massachusetts communities.

The difficulty at Wendell was caused by last September's hurricane and flood, which wiped out a dam and power plant which comprised 71 per cent of the town's valuation. The plant was assessed for $649,000 and paid annual taxes of $19,000.

Madrid Surrenders; What Next for Spain?

Forces of Spanish Reform Crowd Upon Franco Rule

Without firing a shot Franco's troops take over and celebrate in City's streets.

As Madrid yields, and Republican Spain with it, General Franco's dictatorship remains an enigma.

What forms of government does he wish to impose, what forms can he impose?

What social forces will he control, what forces seek to control him? Following is a preview of peacetime Fascism in Spain:

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The forces of economic and social reform which the dictatorship of Francisco Franco fought to suppress—in the form they assumed under the Spanish Republic—have risen to a position of major importance within the dictatorship itself, as Nationalist Spain enters today on the period of war aftermath.

A survey of the political elements of the victorious regime at the war's end discloses that neither war nor censorship has proved able to check the popular demand for a new economic order. While the fighting went on at the front, the Falange Español—the Spanish Phalanx, or rank-and-file Fascist unit which represents social change in the Franco Government—has maneuvered itself into a position to exercise an effective and possibly even commanding influence on the Conservative Franco policies in the future. It stands publicly committed to a program of land, industrial, and civil reforms which are openly directed toward the leveling of classes, and at unseating the very rulers of land, industry, and privilege who formed the Franco dictatorship to protect their special positions.

Transfer Only in Leadership

The result of two years and eight months of civil war, therefore, has only been to transfer from the floor of the Republican Parliament into the inner circle of a dictatorship the peculiarly complex task of guiding backward Spain into the modern era.

Falangists today hold 4 out of the 12 posts in the Franco Cabinet—the largest single bloc except for the Army. Appointees of the Falange share equally with the two Army officers under an appointed President in the task of administering the new "law of Political Responsibility" which is to liquidate opposition to the regime. From very modest beginnings before the war, the Falange has steadily enlarged its position as a political broker between the Army leadership and the people, and today clearly intends to follow the destiny of the black and brown shirted units of Italy and Germany, whose political machines have gradually become the dominant power in those nations.

The Falange "aspires to national revolution," says its official statement of principles. Only by "combatting the resistances of the existing order" can the desired "new order" be brought about.

Who Shall Be Greatest?

General Franco, therefore, presides over a divided house at the outset of the postwar era. On the right wing are the upper middle classes, the large industrialists and landowners, the banking fraternity, monarchists, those who believe in civil power for an established Roman Catholic Church, and other elements which have controlled the economic and social systems in Spain. Their program, begging momentarily the ques-

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Without firing a shot Franco's troops take over and celebrate in City's streets.

MADRID, March 28 (AP)—The Central Army defending the Republic of Spain has surrendered.

The surrender followed long and secret negotiations with the Nationalist General Francisco Franco by a National Defense Council which was formed to succeed the Republican Government of Premier Negrin after General Franco had pushed the Catalonian Army into France following his capture of Barcelona.

It ended in effect two years and eight months of tragic civil war which caused uncounted hundreds of thousands of fatalities and threatened the peace of Europe.

White flags of surrender, mingled with Nationalist emblems, broke out throughout the city early today as leaders of the National Defense Council, formed to negotiate a peace with General Franco, fled.

Not a shot was fired when listless soldiers of the beaten Republican regime laid down their arms.

Prada Orders Capitulation

Capitulation was ordered by Col. Adolfo Prada, the Republican Army's new Commander. Gen. José Miaja, "savior of Madrid," and his War Minister, Segismundo Casado, had gone to Valencia.

An estimated 60,000 jubilant Fascists celebrated in the streets of the City which had been under siege since Nov. 6, 1936. Madrid's famous "Fifth Column"—General Franco's sympathizers who risked their lives to spy for him during the war—came into the open.

[Spanish Nationalist officers at Irun announced that General Franco's troops started pouring into Madrid at 11:15 a. m. (5:15 a. m. E. S. T.) today.]

Few Republican Victories

Disarmed Republican soldiers—who had seen General Franco gradually take over three fourths of Spain in a campaign which saw few Republican victories and came to a climax with the fall of Barcelona Jan. 26—streamed back into the city from deserted fronts.

A few remembered that Madrid officially became Republican on a Tuesday—April 4, 1931—just as it ceased to be a Republic today. With the surrender, the old red and yellow Monarchist flag which flew under King Alfonso was seen everywhere. Balconies were profusely draped with carpets and mantilla shawls bearing the Monarchist insignia.

The flag was hoisted atop the 14-story Telefonica Building, the shell-pitted skyscraper which is Madrid's tallest and perhaps best known structure.

War Started in Morocco

The Spanish war broke out July 18, 1936, in Spanish Morocco and quickly spread to the mainland, where seeds had been sown for years in struggle between Rightist and Leftist factions. Leftists had just won control of Cortes and established a popular front Parliamentary Government. Conservatives, Fascists, Monarchists, and most of the Army joined the revolt.

Because of its sharply drawn ideological character, the war immediately threatened to inflame Europe. On Sept. 9, twenty-seven nations organized the International Committee for Nonintervention.

Italy and Germany helped the Nationalists with men and materials; Russia similarly helped the Republicans and France was accused of aiding them by permitting supplies to pass through its territory.

The Nationalists, with only minor setbacks, steadily advanced.

Great Britain and France, whose sympathies had been with the Republicans, now abandoned the cause, and on Feb. 27 they granted formal recognition to the Nationalist regime. They were anxious to stave off as much as they could at this late date further growth of German and Italian influence in the Nationalist regime.

The Nonintervention Committee, which had fallen far short of what its formers had expected it to do, was dissolved.

After capture of Catalonia the Nationalists for the most part held their fire pending expected early peace. The Government side likewise made no important military move, and the war in this sense stood still while soundings were made by both sides to end the long, exhausting struggle.

Beneš Another Washington? May Lead Czechs to Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 28—Dr. Eduard Beneš, former President of Czecho-Slovakia, yesterday gave "sympathetic consideration" to pleas of his countrymen in many parts of the world that he lead a new independence movement.

His headquarters here reported "Czechs and Slovaks everywhere, outraged by what has happened to their country, are holding meetings, forming organizations and making resolutions for a declaration of independence."

The Slovak-American Alliance arranged a mass meeting here for March 29 to protest against the German coup and to demonstrate that "the majority of Slovaks favor unity with the Czechs."

A new independence movement took form March 26 in Pittsburgh—the city where the Czecho-Slovak Nation was founded in 1918. Czechs, Slovaks, and Carpatho-Russians put aside their differences and elected Wendell Stephen Platnek, President of the National Slovak Society, to the presidency of the project.

He was given a mandate to organize similar movements throughout the United States and to call a national convention in Washington before May 15 to establish a permanent organization to carry on the struggle for the liberation of Czecho-Slovakia. A telegram, pledging "undying support," was sent to Dr. Beneš, now a visiting professor at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Platnek estimated 2,000,000 Americans of Czech, Slovak, and Carpatho-Russian descent would present a united front in working toward their goal.

Liberty must save world from force, Beneš says: Page 4.

Wanted: Home Safety Experts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—A plea for co-ordination of all home-safety experts whose talents are "jealously safeguarded in water-tight compartments and specialized interests they serve," was made before the tenth annual convention of the Greater New York Safety Council by John Melpolder, Director of the Home and Farm Accident Prevention Service of the American National Red Cross, at the Pennsylvania Hotel here today.

"There is no need for a new and distinct national or local organization to foster and sponsor home safety education," Mr. Melpolder said. "Competent and expert talent for home-safety instruction may be found in any metropolitan area.

"The first job to be undertaken for distinct home-safety activity is to break through the doors of these water-tight compartments, lead out the experts, make them pool their technical knowledge, experience and skill, and bring it all to bear upon the problem of some-safety instruction."

Recalling that 32,500 accident fatalities occurred in homes in this country last year, Mr. Melpolder declared that the "center and circumference of the home-safety program is education."

"We who are engaged in the promotion of home safety must seek to develop a sense of moral responsibility," he continued. "We must make home management more efficient. That means education, instruction and training. We must carry it into every home in the land. Because it is needed there more than elsewhere."

In the session on high schools, Edward R. Maguire, Principal of the Herman Ridder Junior High School of New York City, declared safety education should be undertaken by children themselves in a "Democratic" way.

Mr. Maguire said his school might be a criterion for other school safety work, adding that the law as to street traffic safety was a student-made law expressing the will and the wish of the student body. Enforcement of this law, he held, was in the hands of the school-city and its court.

"This court, with student judges rotating, sits all day every day and penalizes through a point-system every infraction of school-city, pupil-made laws," he said.

"Our results speak for us. Twenty-five hundred of my pupils cross Boston Road at five-point crossings four times a day and we have yet to have an accident."

London Council Woman Is Sir

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The new Chairman of the London County Council, Mrs. E. M. Lowe, is to be addressed as "Sir" by members of the Council and treated in every respect as if she were a man.

The fact that she is the first woman in history to hold the office of Chairman had really nothing to do with her election, nor will it have any influence upon her duties. Mr. Herbert Morrison, Leader of the Council, assured members of this when, recently, Mrs. Lowe was invested by the retiring Chairman with the badge of office.

Mrs. Lowe had been nominated in the first instance, Mr. Morrison explained, solely on account of her efficiency, although, he added, it is a matter of some significance that her term of office coincides with the jubilee celebrations of the Council.

In the early days of the L. C. C., Mr. Morrison told its present members, three women had occupied seats, but times were not favorable to them, and the Courts had decided that one of the three, on account of her sex, was not competent to sit—which decision had had its effects upon the other two.

It seems difficult, in these days of women's service, Mr. Morrison said to believe that their eligibility was once held in question. Women members of the Council have been, he said, a great success, showing as much ability and as much skill as their male colleagues and, in his view, it is historically appropriate that the offense to women, offered 50 years ago, should now be wiped out.

China Is to Prepare For Any Emergency

HONG KONG, March 27 (AP)—Chinese authorities ordered all government departments today to establish emergency offices at least 60 miles outside of Chungking, the temporary Chinese capital.

The order followed upon measures limiting a further influx of refugees into Chungking and requiring some of the civilian population, chiefly women and children, to leave.

It was based on a desire to prevent unnecessary fatalities and assure continuance of government services should Japanese establish an airbase between Hankow and Chungking. At present Japanese bombers raiding Chungking must fly 330 air miles from Hankow. A closer base would permit shorter-ranged fighting planes to accompany them.

Review of progress of war in China: Page 4.

Gambling Houses Keep Closed After Kansas City Jury Quits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—For almost two months now, owing to the work of a courageous grand jury and a conscientious judge, gambling houses have been closed and liquor dealers have been observing the letter of the law in Kansas City.

There are indications that, at least for the present, the agencies of local Government have dropped their frequently announced "wide-open town" policy. As the Jackson County grand jury adjourned at the end of its term of service, March 11, and gambling places over the City prepared to reopen, the Police Department made its first major gambling raid in recent years. Taking the raid as a warning, the gamblers have kept their places closed.

In its final report, the grand jury charged general laxity and indifference in the law enforcement agencies of the City and Jackson County. That opinion was borne out in 166 indictments, four of them naming W. W. Graves, County Prosecutor, who had endeavored to prevent the jury's sitting. Four criminal cases dropped without prosecution by Mr. Graves were reinstated by grand jury indictments.

Following the coming to the criminal court bench, where the 10 judges serve in turn, of Judge Allen C. Southern, things began to happen. Judge Southern set aside precedent and called a grand jury early in his term. After political pressure and an actual court stop order had been overcome, the jury went to work.

In the end, their indictments reached the chief administrative body of the County. Several indictments were returned on bombings which allegedly resulted from labor disputes. The great majority of the 166 true bills involved gambling and flagrant violations of the liquor laws and regulations. Two-thirds of the indictments, including those against the Prosecutor and other County officials, were signed by the Attorney General and will be prosecuted.

The grand jury pointed out that only an aroused public opinion would make its work effective. It recommended remedies, however, for some conditions it found. Proper law enforcement, it asserted, required the calling of a grand jury at the start of each term of court. It suggested that the State Legislature take away from the the County Prosecutor the power to dismiss a case without giving an adequate reason. Coincidentally, a bill with that purpose was introduced in the Missouri General Assembly March 13 by a Cape Girardeau member who had not heard of the jury's recommendation.

Although the County grand jury is now through, the inquiry into gambling is not ended. A Federal grand jury has been charged to investigate income of gambling promoters under the income tax laws.

Prosecution of the election fraud cases reached its final stage in the Federal District Court of Judge Merrill E. Otis March 13, when the plea of Mrs. Frances S. Ryan for probation was refused and she was ordered to surrender March 17 to begin serving her three-year prison term.

Arab Rebel Leader Slain in Palestine

JERUSALEM (AP)—British troops tracked down and killed Abdul Rahim Haj Mohammed, self-styled "commander-in-chief of the rebel forces" in Palestine, March 27.

His chief lieutenant, Suleiman Abou Khleifah, was wounded and captured.

The Arab chief was killed as he attempted to escape through a military cordon placed about the Arab village of Samaria, where a large rebel force was reported to have concentrated.

The British Royal Air Force assisted land forces in the hunt.

[Abdul Rahim directed revolutionary activities against the British from headquarters in the hills. Last Jan. 13, when it appeared the British had broken the back of his revolt after 32 months of almost continuous fighting, he fled to Damascus, Syria. It was presumed he had gone back to Palestine secretly afterward.]

Garbed for Stiff Racing Weather

Wide World

Latest Styles for Dinghy Racing on Long Island Sound

All of these warmly-clad entrants took part in the contests of the Larchmont Yacht Club on March 19. There is a variety in their "togs" which gives an added spice to the scene. The smiles are broad and expressive. From left to right in the picture are, Miss Betty von Frankenberg, Mrs. Eleanor Isdale, Mrs. Reggie Corwin, Miss Jean Bradley, and Miss Juliette Cromwell.

U. S., Incubator of Nations: Free Ukraine Move Launched

By Erwin D. Canham

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Once more the United States is serving as hospitable incubator for a nation struggling to be born, as it did so prolifically during the late war and peace-making period. Ukrainians in the United States have burst again into activity here with the unsettlement of eastern Europe, and have set up a Ukrainian Bureau in Washington.

But American Ukrainians are anxious to disassociate themselves from the Nazi push toward South Russia, anxious to prevent themselves from becoming the cat's-paws for imperial ambitions. In a statement issued here, they say:

"The present-day Ukrainian national problem . . originated with the Ukrainian people and no one is entitled to speak in behalf of the Ukrainian cause but Ukrainians themselves and leaders of the Ukrainian national movement . . . for centuries, and particularly so today. Ukraine has been the victim of misrepresentation on the part of the powers who rule the conquered country. There is nothing Ukrainians can do to prevent the flow of insinuations which attempt to link the Ukrainian question with other causes, and in the face of the all-prevalent opinion of Ukraine being an alleged objective of designs on the part of some quarters, Ukrainians can only insist on being the sole bearers and interpreters of the Ukrainian national ideal, and they endeavor to keep the picture of the Ukrainian national question clean and clear in the opinion of the outside world."

Link to Democracies

Ukrainians are seeking to associate their group with the democracies, saying: "The Ukrainians were among the first nations in Europe to introduce democracy into their national life many centuries back."

Since the Ukrainian nationalist movement in Europe has in years past derived much support, financial and otherwise, from Ukrainians in the United States, this affiliation with democracy may have some effect upon current and projected agitations abroad.

Indeed, a split between the American end of several European nationalist movements, and their present manifestations abroad, is becoming marked. A group of three different peoples met March 26 in Pittsburgh where, 21 years ago, the Pittsburgh pact provided for a harmonious adjustment among Czechs, Slovaks and Ukrainians, or Carpatho-Russians. The three groups met with the utmost accord, and formed a committee for a national convention to meet in Washington, May 15. They will seek to reorganize the independence movement which flourished in the United States in 1918 and contributed mightily to construction of the Czecho-Slovakian State.

Plea for Independence

The Ukrainian group which has set up headquarters here is not cooperating with the foregoing organization, but seeks outright independence. It outlines its aims as follows:

Establishment of the bureau was necessitated by the present state of international affairs. Amidst the titanic political and ideological contest that is going on in the world today, the Ukranian nation raises a voice in behalf of its natural and historical rights. It is one of the largest nations in Europe which, due to its historical misfortune, was subjected for the past several centuries to the rule of other neighboring powers. It was only about 20 years ago that it revived, for a period of several years (1917-1920) its sovereign and united Ukrainian National Republic which was recognized, de jure or de facto, by most European powers.

Today the stateless Ukrainian Nation strives with all its means toward recreation of an independent Ukrainian State, composed of all the Ukrainian territory in Europe, within its ethnographical boundary, stretching from Hungary, Rumania, and Poland down to approximately the Don River in the east, and from White Russia and Russia proper down to the Black Sea and the Caucasus.

Thus once more American groups are furnishing much organization, publicity, and funds for nationalist movement of Europe. The United States is still an incubator.

Germans Visiting Canada

MONTREAL (CP)—Ten German businessmen, as representatives of their country's lumber industry, started a tour of eastern Canada March 28 to study Canadian business methods. They arrived here March 27.

Relief Financing In New Jersey Has Hard Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 28—With plans for relief financing at a standstill, the Legislature added confusion to the situation today, having balked at a proposal for a Statewide investigation of municipal relief administration.

Senator Hober C. Zink, Essex Republican, mustered only 10 votes in the Senate for his resolution for a broad relief inquiry, including the State Financial Assistance Commission, inspired by recent disclosure of alleged irregularities in West New York and Clifton.

A swift preliminary move by Senator Clifford R. Powell, Burlington Republican, deleted a $25,000 appropriation for the expenses of the investigation as the vote was about to be taken. Mr. Zink consented to the deletion.

In a long afternoon conference, the entire Legislature heard various proposals for relief financing, among them the six-year economy diversion plan of Senator Charles E. Loizeaux (R) of Union, and proposals by Senators Alfred E. Driscoll, Camden and Winant Van Winkle, Bergen, both Republicans. No action was taken on any proposal and the Legislature recessed until next Monday night, leaving municipalities under necessity of framing budgets for first reading next week without knowing what to expect from the State in relief reimbursements.

Facsimile Radio License Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Mich. — Facsimile broadcasts, the art of transmitting pictured, or printed, or written matter by radio, has taken a forward step in Jackson.

For months receivers have been allocated at points in and near Jackson for experimenting with facsimile broadcasting. A federal license was granted to the Sparks-Withington Company in October, 1938, and the building of equipment for the experiments was immediately begun.

A short wave frequency of 41 megacycles has been assigned the facsimile transmitter station, W8XUF, by the Federal Communications Commission.

Another important aim of the Sparks-Withington Company engineers is to design a recorder which can be marketed at a price attractive to a large number of users.

Charles J. Kayko, manager of the concern, said: "Facsimile is the logical step between radio as known commercially now, and television. Fortunately, too, it's much cheaper. The same facsimile recorder as is now in use in experimental broadcasts of the firm will record facsimile broadcasts of certain stations authorized to transmit facsimile programs on their regular frequencies in commercial wave bands."

Laws to Outlaw Oppressive Labor Practices Offered

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Senate Civil Liberties Committee introduced legislation today to outlaw "oppressive labor practices" which it said were employed by "a powerful minority" in industry.

The measure, product of an investigation lasting 2½ years, would prohibit use of labor spies, strikebreakers, and strikebreaking agencies by employers within Federal jurisdiction.

It would restrict to company property the use of private guards and company police would forbid the possession or use of industrial munitions.

Extension of Walsh-Healey Act

In addition, the legislation would extend provisions of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act to employers engaging in oppressive labor practices. The Walsh-Healey act requires firms doing business with the Government to maintain certain working conditions and wage and hour standards.

"This bill is several decades overdue," Chairman LaFollette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Senator Thomas (D) of Utah, committee member, said in a joint statement.

"No bill could more directly aid industrial peace. In no way does the bill deprive the employer of the fullest protection of property. It does not touch his legitimate private protective equipment nor limit policing activities on his own premises.

"It does strike at aggressive private armies by whomsoever employed.

"Legislation Needed"

"While the investigation has apparently corrected some ills, the committee emphasizes that investigation alone has long been proved insufficient.

"Legislation is needed to end the evils. The bill contains nothing that will cause concern to the great majority of business men, most of whom now conform to present enacted national policies.

"A powerful minority have, however, fostered the oppressive practices banned in this bill and have developed their use to the point of constituting a menace to civil liberty generally; hence the urgency for legislation."

The bill would apply to labor practices by firms engaged in interstate commerce and to practices affecting interstate commerce. Firms violating the provisions of the measure would be prohibited from shipping goods in interstate commerce or from using the mails.

Fulton Birthplace As Memorial Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 27—The Pennsylvania State Assembly has before it today a bill carrying an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of the birthplace of Robert Fulton in Lancaster County upon which favorable action is expected soon. The aim of the sponsors of the measure is to make the place a State memorial to Fulton, who made the steamboat commercially practicable and revolutionized waterborn traffic.

The Fulton home is situated on a tract of 127 acres of farm land and today is occupied by the widow of Joseph Swift, who was distantly related to the Fultons.

Pennsylvania has a county named after Fulton and Lancaster has a street, a market, a theater and a bank named for him. The Robert Fulton Highway and Fulton Township also are named for him.

The measure before the Assembly is sponsored by Representative Norman Wood (R), of Lancaster County, and carries with it a request for an additional appropriation of $3,000 for restoration and maintenance of the home under the supervision of the State Historical Commission.

Friends of the measure stress that Fulton won international fame as an artist, and as a painter of miniatures.

Do Social Security Taxes Cover Refinery's Agents?

NEW YORK (AP)—The Texas Company filed a test suit in Federal Court March 25 designed to determine whether it must pay social security taxes in behalf of some 1,400 bulk oil distributors under contract to the concern.

The action specifically seeks the recovery of $276 paid as 1937 taxes in behalf of J. E. Thomas, a distributor of Marion, Va. The payment, the corporation said, was made under a ruling by the Bureau of Internal Revenue that Mr. Thomas for tax purposes was an employee of the Texas Company, despite its contention that he conducts his own business, receives oil in bulk, and distributes it for the most part in his own trucks.

Reich Pay U. S. Czech Debts?

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP) — Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today this Government was considering the question of demanding that Germany assume Czecho-Slovakia's debts to this country.

He said the State Department was endeavoring to ascertain the legal elements entering into the new political status in Central Europe.

Czecho-Slovakia's war debts to the United States totals $165,000,000. Private debts to American investors amount to $22,000,000.

U. S. View on Madrid

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Secretary Hull said today the State Department was seeking to assemble all the latest facts on Spain before deciding on recognition of General Francisco Franco's Government. Mr. Hull added that the Department was gathering data not only on Madrid but also on the entire Spanish situation.

U. S. Quitting Berlin?

BERLIN (AP)—An indication that United States Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson does not plan to return to Berlin was given March 28 in Mrs. Wilson's notice of dismissal to servants, effective May 1. Ambassador Wilson was called to Washington Nov. 16. From the Wilsons' private home here the official Embassy sign has been removed.

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Court Reserves Decision As Hines Moves for Appeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Reserving decision on the application for a certificate of reasonable doubt that would permit James J. Hines, convicted political protector of the policy racket, to go free in bail and pave the way for his appeal, Supreme Court Justice Peter Schmuck today studied the briefs on the plea and the seven-volume record of the case. On the Court's decision will depend whether Mr. Hines, now in his sixth day in Tombs Prison awaiting the outcome of the move for a writ, must at once begin the four-to-eight year sentence in State Prison imposed on him in General Sessions Court last week.

With Martin W. Littleton, Jr., for appeal counsel, the defense reviewed before Justice Schmuck yesterday all the major arguments that the Hines legal battery has advanced against the indictment on which he was convicted and against the conduct of his retrial by General Sessions Judge Charles C. Nott, Jr.

Figures Cited

In arguing against the release, Assistant District Attorney Charles P. Grimes, District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's aide, who had charge of the three year preparation of the case, estimated for the first time the politician's protection price to the Dutch Schultz policy mob. "Mr. Hines' cut was $200,000, at the rate of $37,500 each year for four and one half years, plus another $31,000 for 'campaign expenditures,'" Mr. Grimes asserted.

"Dutch Schultz gave it to him for protection against police raids and unfriendly judges," he continued, "the policy racket never could have lived without Hines."

The Defense Plea

For more than an hour Mr. Littleton argued for his client's liberty on the ground that the conspiracy count on which Mr. Hines was convicted had been outlawed by the statute of limitations and that the 12 felony counts were faulty in that they actually represented misdemeanors, and thus also would be barred by the same statute.

Mr. Grimes said that whatever doubt there might be on the conspiracy conviction, it had no bearing, since Mr. Hines had received a suspended sentence on it. The felony counts were proper, he declared, on the basis that a policy game was defined by State statute as in fact the operation of a lottery.

Neither District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, who directed the prosecution at the trial, nor Mr. Hines was in the courtroom for the defense contention of doubt that the conviction would stand on appeal.

Judge's Income Tax Up in High Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government asked the Supreme Court March 25 to rule that it has the right to impose income taxes on salaries of Federal judges.

Litigation involved an attempt by the Government to collect a $631 tax on the $12,500 salary received in 1936 by Joseph W. Woodrough of Omaha, Neb., a Judge of the Eighth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

The Government appealed from a decision by Federal District Judge Thomas E. Munger of Nebraska, holding unconstitutional 1936 legislation authorizing taxation of salaries received by federal judges who took office after June 6, 1932.

Judge Woodrough contended in the lower court that the United States Constitution provided the salary of Federal jurists should "not be diminished during their continuance in office.

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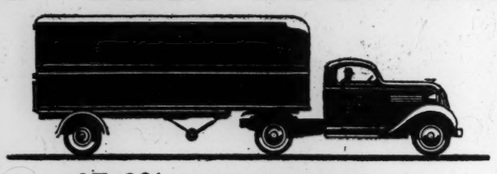
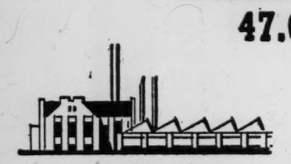


47.6% OF VALUATION



6% OF VALUATION

2.5% OF VALUATION

1.43% OF VALUATION

Impossible as it may seem, in 1937 the tax rate on motor trucks was actually 47.6% of their total valuation—$417,510,000 in taxes on a valuation of $877,914,000! Industry, on an average, paid approximately 6% on valuation. The Detroit tax rate on homes was 2.5%. And at the lowest end of the scale of taxes were Class 1 railroads, which paid only $328,240,524 on a total valuation of railroad property of $23,011,500,000—a rate of 1.43%.*

IT is argued that motor truck taxes are used largely to defray the cost of construction and maintenance of roads; whereas the railroads must expend large sums in addition to taxes to cover the cost of maintenance of their rights of way, roadbeds, and tracks.

Last year the total cost to the railroads for maintenance of roadways and tracks was $419,000,000. Assuming it was the same in 1937 and adding this to the taxes paid, the rate is still only 3.2% of total property valuation.

If railroad vehicles were obliged to pay registration fees, *in one state only*, on a capacity basis comparable to the fees now paid by the common carrier trucks, and if they were obliged to pay taxes on their fuel comparable to the gasoline taxes now imposed on motorists, their total tax bill would be increased to a figure that would actually exceed their present total gross revenues.

Highway haulers *do* pay their share!

*Railroad and truck tax figures authority National Highway Users Conference.

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SUPPOSE manufacturers were taxed at 47.6% of valuation; or that they could operate at only about 50% of peak efficiency. In either case American industry would collapse! Yet trucks *do* pay 47.6% in taxes. And they *are* so tied up by railroad-sponsored laws that only a fraction of their potential benefits ever reach the public. They exist at all only because of their vast inherent ability to serve.

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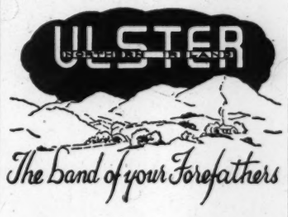

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What Is Woman's Sphere? Writer Says It Is Home

Americans at Work
The eighth of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Anna Steese Richardson
Director of Good Citizenship Bureau of the Woman's Home Companion
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At the risk of being called a reactionary, I must offer as my firm conviction that today's women have under consideration too many problems concerning their individual communities and society at large. Their point of view and their projects, like their energies, are scattered.

As a woman who for 40 years has served magazines as an observer of organized activities for women, I feel that year by year women have lost touch with the environment in which they are most useful, the home, and with the verities on which contentment and the truly successful life depend. Labor-saving devices have reduced drudgery for the homemaker and given her new leisure. Public sentiment has demanded that she give much of this leisure to serving her community, thus weakening the ties which bind her to her family.

Material Thought

Understand, this is a generalization. Specific exceptions merely prove the rule. For four decades I have watched the breach between the woman and her home and her family gradually widen. Not that the woman of today neglects either home or family but her thought for them is material rather than spiritual. Just as the modern father is acclaimed for being a good provider, so the mother is considered successful if she is a good manager.

No one would question what women's organizations have done to better conditions in this country. They are directly responsible for the establishment of libraries, hospitals, clinics, classes for crippled and defective children, luncheons for undernourished children, community houses, and playgrounds. But they are also responsible for the duplication of effort and the mistaken belief that an objective can be attained through organization only, that individual effort and influence are unimportant. Group leaders have lost sight of the fact the community is no better, no stronger, no more secure than each individual home within its borders.

I speak not only as an experienced observer of American home life but as a businesswoman who knows the price a mother pays when stern necessity breaks the most precious relations with her children at an age when they need her companionship most. The important task before the American woman today, the vital contribution which she can make to society, lies within her own home, in her relations with husband and children. Here and here only will she regain her appreciation and her participation in the verities of life. Here only will she lay the foundations of better social conditions in America.

Next in importance for the woman who belongs to any type of organization, cultural, civic, philanthropic, and religious, is learning how to differentiate between propaganda and fact, between loose thinking and sound, between that which is superficial and that which is real. And in times like this the search for truth is more difficult then it has ever been in the history of these United States because with modern methods of communication, women are being inundated with propaganda.

Suppose we divide propaganda three ways—economic, political, and spiritual—then we shall see what is influencing the thought of women today. In each division let us take a single example, or perhaps two. Women have become the purchasing agents for their families. Reliable statistics prove that homemakers, wives, and mothers influence the spending of 95 per cent of what their husbands earn, and this holds good whether the woman does the daily marketing or aids in the selection of a new family car, whether she is buying a tube of tooth paste or a grand piano.

What sort of propaganda is being directed to women as purchasing agents for their families?

A deluge of innuendo, insinuation, mistatements and malicious lies, aimed at manufacturers of branded products which have stood the test of daily usage in millions of homes, at advertisers whose ingenuity is responsible for mass production which not only reduces costs but supplies employment to millions of workers.

Greed Is Objective

What is the objective of such a campaign? In some instances a sincere desire to protect the consumer from fraud. But in most cases the real objective of such propaganda is personal greed. It is spread by those who make large sums of money by publishing sensational, muckracking bulletins, books and magazines, and through fees for speaking. And back of these activities stand the communistic leaders who would destroy our capitalistic system as the first step toward destroying our democracy.

Women in organized groups who invite these speakers to address them, who use their study courses and bulletins as part of programs, should realize the attacks on American business are directed against their own husbands, sons, fathers; against industry to which their own sons and daughters must look for employment; against the men to whom they turn for the financial support of their churches libraries and other political projects.

In political propaganda the most overworked and abused word is "liberal." Women's groups would do well to seek a clear interpretation of that word when it is used by speakers. One of the most popular speakers in the club world hails from an organization the walls of whose headquarters are covered with murals of Stalin and other Russian leaders. Women who start their meetings with the salute to the Flag listen avidly to his skillfully sugar-coated lessons in liberalism which being interpreted is plain Communism.

Choosing Religion

Modern liberalism has increasingly depreciated the importance of faith, a religious faith. Modern parents have said: "It is not necessary to impose a religion, a dogma, a creed on the child. Let him choose his religion when he attains the age of reason, of making his own decisions."

That is as foolish as allowing a child to select his own foods, clothing, and friends before he knows what is good for him.

Faith! In these chaotic times, men and women cry out for it. In his annual report, Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, calls upon educators to lead the way to a rebuilding of the moral and intellectual foundations of civilization. But that rebuilding must start first in the home.

For the first time in history, the Roman Catholics, the 25 constituent bodies in the Federal Council of Churches in America and other Protestant churches have issued a protest denouncing all totalitarianism, whether communistic or fascist, as incompatible with Christianity. But the foundation of a Christian faith must be laid in the home.

But if America is to have this new faith, this moral rearmament, the seeds must be planted in the home. And there lies the supreme task for women in this year of grace 1939.

Sodium Pills Developed For Sodium-Vapor Bulbs

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—Invention of sodium pills to feed to highway lamps was announced here March 25. The pills are for the new sodium-vapor lights. Each lamp contains a pinch of sodium, which makes an intense yellow light.

Inserting this sodium has been expensive, because it cannot be permitted to touch air on the way into the lamp bulb. The pills were invented by the General Electric Research Laboratories to make manufacture easier.

Each pill is a thin glass ball, the size of a big garden pea, filled with one-eighteenth of a gram of sodium metal. Inside the lamp, the pill explodes, freeing the sodium.

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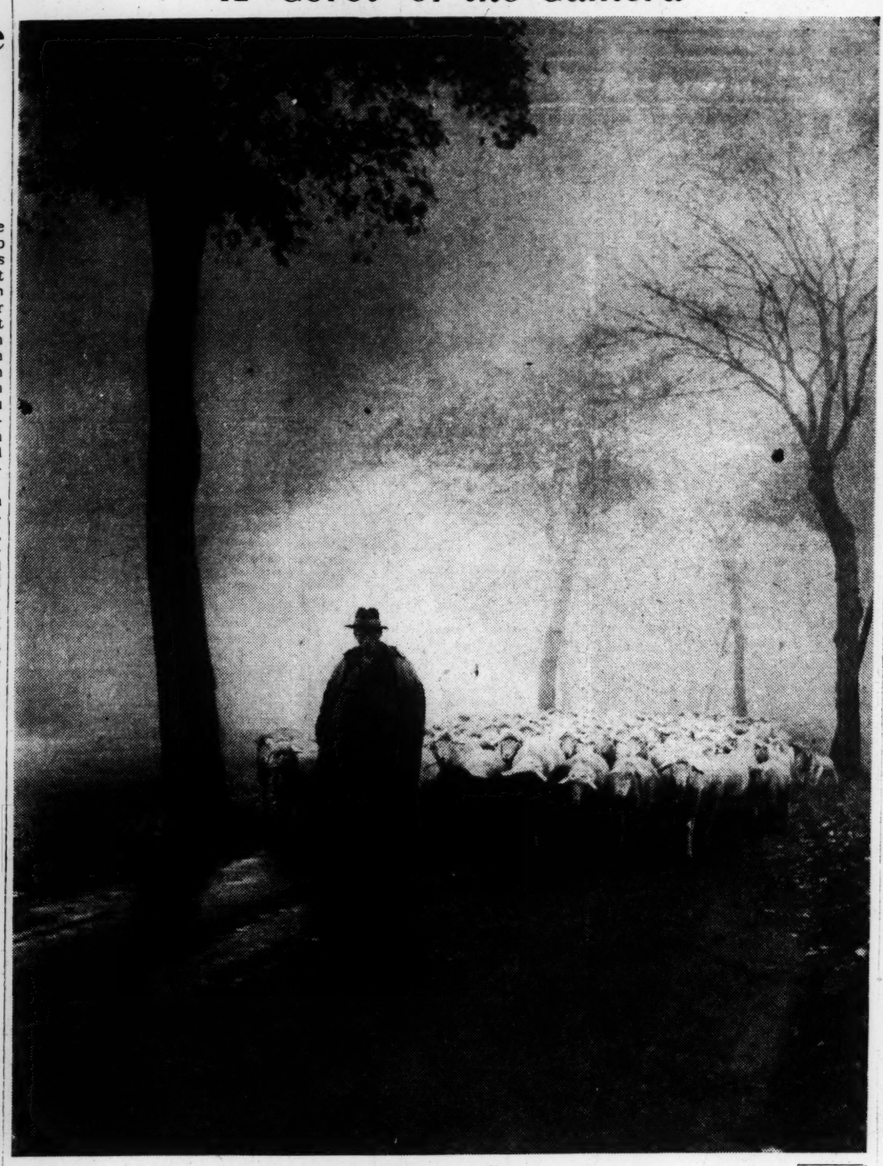

'Homeward'

A remarkable photographic study by Princess E. von Ahrenberg of Munich, Germany, exhibited at the San Antonio (Texas) Pictorial Camera Club Salon.

14 Nations Show Camera Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Work of photographers in 14 nations was represented in the fourth annual salon of the San Antonio Pictorial Camera Club, which just closed here.

For the past three years the San Antonio Club has conducted competitive exhibits, which were confined mostly to photographers of the United States and Canada, with a few other foreign exhibitors occasionally entering pictures. Departing from former custom, the Club arranged a really international salon this year, making it entirely an invitational event.

Sent by invitation, there were 173 prints in the 1939 showing, being the work of 61 photographers, 19 of them from foreign lands. Each exhibitor was limited to three prints.

Every important photographic control process was represented among the pictures, including bromoil, carbon, fresson, photogravure, gum, mediobrome, paper negative, platinum, palladium, gum platinum, and three-color carbro.

Besides leaders in American photography, those whose work was exhibited included Princess E. von Ahrenberg, Munich, Germany; Dr. Tibor de Csorgeo, Budapest, Hungary; Jose Ortiz Echague, Madrid, Spain; Frank A. Halliday, Calgary, Canada; G. L. Hawkins, England; Alexander Keighley, England; Ante Kornic, Jugoslavia; J. Harold Leighton, England; Jan de Meyere, Stockholm, Sweden; Leonard Misonne, Gilly, Belgium; Dr. D. R. Peretti-Griva, Torino, Italy; Jacques Pollissard, Paris, France; W. J. Roberts, England; J. N. Unwalla, Bombay, India; Dr. Maurice van de Wyer, Belgium; Mario Vittone, Torino, Italy; John M. Whitehead, Alva, Scotland; H. Bersenbrugge, The Netherlands, and Erno Vadas, Budapest, Hungary.

The salon catalogue noted that prints of Señor Echague, Mr. Roberts of England, and Mr. Whitehead of Scotland were from the permanent collection of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, as were those of a few American photographers.

Isms' Radiocasts a Menace? South Americans Don't Listen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—European radiocasts to South America in the Spanish and Portuguese languages have not achieved all the results that their sponsors looked for. As an instrument of totalitarian propaganda, these long-distance radio transmissions have largely failed; neither has there been a widespread sustained interest in the "straight news" sent by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Inquiries in virtually all South American countries, among preponderant citizens rather than minority foreign residents and racial descendants, reveal that only a few Brazilians, Argentines, Chileans—or whatever the vernacular nationality may be—listen in to foreign news and views in their own languages. The Germans appear to regret having commenced the effort and the British to have answered it. Although American round-the-continent travelers continue eloquent on the "menace," the evidence of southern citizens and the opinions of officials on the spot would not encourage participation by the United States as worth while.

Cross-examination has elicited that many South Americans have listened in once, or even periodically to these foreign programs. Curiosity has prompted them, but there has been nothing about the content or presentation to stimulate regular dialing at a fixed hour. Their daily news and entertainment, when required over the air, is preferred from local stations. An analysis of continental sales of radio sets confirms this. There was a so-called novelty period when shortwave sets sold above the average established by the foreign community market, but this has long since disappeared.

One of the difficulties to completely successful foreign catering for the Spanish-language countries of South America is the variation in pronunciation. This has led to mishearings — and misunderstandings. A fluent, pure Castilian would appear the logical solution. Each country would accept the compliment, but it is doubtful if any could follow it with the ease essential over the ether. Another difficulty is the selection of an international news resumé which appeals to all. In the third place, so far, no foreign station has succeeded in broadcasting music which has the appeal of local transmitters.

An obvious way appears out of some of these difficulties. Just as foreign exporters have gone in for local manufacture to circumvent tariffs, so foreign broadcasters can get into the local fields for national re-transmission. It has occurred in certain "markets." Naturally, a nationalization process is essential, but it is comparatively easy to obtain the necessary agents. Not that any blatant propaganda can be indulged in, but a foreign viewpoint can always be put over.

Folk Songs by Native Singers 45 Minutes From Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Colorful folk songs are being sung in New York and New Jersey within 30 miles of Broadway, according to Prof. George Herzog, of the department of anthropology at Columbia University. Songs connected with the early history of the country were heard in Claryville and Hancock and in sections of Ulster, Delaware and Orange counties of New York and in parts of New Jersey, Professor Herzog said.

"Songs collected include English ballads and folk songs, lumber songs, Western songs and a few other American types," he continued. "All are very definitely part of the Northern tradition—that is, they are related to the folk songs found in the Northeast, which differ somewhat from those found in the Southern Appalachians. New Jersey is the dividing line between the Southern and Northern traditions, with perhaps more emphasis on the Southern."

The report by Professor Herzog was based on work done by Herbert Halpert, a graduate student in the anthropology department, and says that folk singers were found in the foothills of the Ramapo Mountains, on the borderline between New York and New Jersey, less than 30 miles from Manhattan.

"A few excellent singers were found with large repertoires and, as is usual with such singers, knowing ballads and songs of 15 to 20 stanzas in length," the report adds. "One amazing singer, 93 years old, recorded 47 ballads."

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German Barter With Argentina Opens New Line

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., March 28 (AP)—With the barter purchase of 100,000 tons of wheat, Nazi Germany becomes a more serious contender in the race with Great Britain and the United States for Argentine trade, financial circles here said today.

The initial sale likely is only the first of a series by which Argentina hopes to dispose of a large part of its 5,000,000-ton wheat surplus, these informants predicted.

A brief Government communique announced that the wheat and 8,000 tons of wool were being exchanged for 900 German railway cars and 60 locomotives. The deal would total approximately 14,000,000 marks ($5,600,000).

Semi-official sources said that the sale—the communique avoided the word barter—was on the basis of 60 pesos ($18.72) a ton, or 10 pesos ($3.12) a ton below the present posted price.

Negotiations have been under way for some time and it was predicted last week, with German absorption of former Czecho-Slovak, Bohemia and Moravia, that Argentine sales to Germany would increase.

Foreign observers noted also that Argentina was the foremost opponent of any anti-aggression pact that might be interpreted as aimed at European Nazi-Fascist nations, at the Pan-American Conference in Lima last December.

The text of the agreement signed by representatives of the foreign ministry and the German Embassy were not published, but a statement by the Ministry said that "these purchases, which are additional to those which Germany normally makes in our country, are intended for home consumption in the Reich."

If the barter trade continues, observers here predicted that Germany soon would replace the United States as the second largest exporter to the Argentine and might even threaten the long-time leadership of Great Britain.

As a result of rigid exchange control and the growing power of German commerce, United States exports to Argentina dropped 17,500,000 pesos ($5,425,000) for the first two months of the year, as compared with the same period in 1938, while Britain lost 11,000,000 pesos ($3,410,000), and Germany only 6,000,000 pesos ($1,860,000).

Some observers said that increased barter sale could backfire when the time comes at the end of the year to negotiate a new Anglo-Argentine trade treaty. Britain has bought 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 tons of wheat and great quantities of meat annually since 1936. Some sources said that Britain might seek other markets.

President's Son Assails Freight Discrimination

FORT WORTH, Texas (AP)—In his second radio attack on so-called discriminatory freight rates, Elliott Roosevelt approved the suggestion that a State Traffic Council be created to work for adjustments.

"If we are not to be allowed to use competition as a weapon to make the railroads desire—yes, demand—that Congress and the Interstate Commerce Commission wipe out these differentials, then we must seek another weapon," said the son of the President in his radio speech March 24.

Savings and Higher Water Tax Balanced Budget at Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—With a balanced operating budget this City asserts it is now in a position to show other cities how it can be done.

This is what Mayor Arthur B. Langlie did at a recent regional conference of the United States Conference of American Cities held in San Francisco. The problem is general, the Mayor explains, and many American cities are feeling the pinch caused by financial demands made upon them by Federal and State governments. New allocations, new sources of revenue, adjustments, and economies are seen as the common need.

When the present administration went into office here a year ago the municipality was operating on a warrant basis, there was a rapidly piling-up deficit, and the City's credit was gone.

The first thing that the Mayor did, with the City Council and the people back of him, was to set the municipality's own house in order. Cities, Mayor Langlie believes, must proceed, much as individuals do, following such fundamentals as honesty, thrift, good will, co-operation, and the Golden Rule. The Golden Rule, he affirms, is sound economics.

Department heads of the City were called in and matters were talked over. In every possible way where savings in operation could be made, they were made. Little economies were not despised. The City's purchasing was sharply scrutinized. When the house-cleaning was accomplished, wages had not been reduced nor employees laid off, and yet economies had been effected which totaled $620,000.

The next step was to raise new revenues. When it was pointed out that water rates under the municipally owned Water Department were relatively low, these rates were raised, a little to each customer, but enough to total $670,000.

The third step was to obtain revenues from the State through reallocation of funds. This meant Legislative action and must come through the co-operation and help of Legislators from districts throughout the State.

Such aid for Seattle has not always been easy to get. The largest City in the State has been accused of extravagance and of taking all and not returning too much. This prejudice has been largely broken down during the past year.

A beginning was made by the Langlie method of talking things over. The Mayor explains that other cities were more willing to talk co-operation when they realized Seattle's willingness to reform its spending at home. Other cities also shared with Seattle in the feeling that they should receive a larger return from the State from those funds to which they so largely contributed.

A third point of contact was in what Mayor Langlie sees as the interdependence of cities. If Seattle should be forced to raise revenues by means of a business or occupational tax, it would mean the curtailment, in that City, of business activity and a consequent cutting down on its contribution to State revenues. Thus the welfare of the metropolis would mean the welfare of the State.

During the Legislative session it was largely the Spokane delegation, according to all reports, which helped Seattle to obtain the financial aid which has put this City on its feet again.

After the session was adjourned, early in March, all Washington cities were richer through a reallocation of liquor and gasoline funds. Through these new revenues Seattle will receive $750,000 per year. This added to savings in government spending and new revenues from water sales, gives the City an approximate increase in yearly income of $2,240,000.

This not only means a balanced operating budget but that the municipality can now begin to refund its past indebtedness. With its integrity restored it is now in a position to issue bonds with which to retire warrants now costing the City a good sum in interest. Already $3,500,000 worth of these refunding bonds have been sold.

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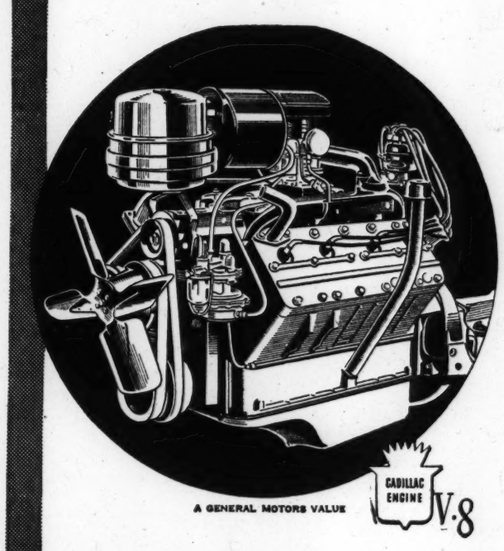

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Liberty Must War on Force, Beneš Says, to Save World

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28 — The world is even now embroiled in a war—a war of "spirit against the sword"—which will be ended only when "free men everywhere know the truth and unite their forces in final combat," according to Dr. Eduard Beneš, formerly President of the Republic of Czecho-Slovakia, in a message read before a mass meeting at the Hippodrome under the auspices of the Volunteer Christian Committee to Boycott Nazi Germany here last night.

"Forces of might are imposing their will on free men everywhere," Dr. Beneš wrote; "and free men everywhere must rise in the strength of their own convictions to give battle to the aggressor. Otherwise the age of brute force will rule mankind. Thus far the war has been waged by one side only. The totalitarian Nazi power has been taking what it wanted by sheer display of force. . . .

"Do not misunderstand me. I am not suggesting that we meet brute force with force of arms, but I am remembering that through all history brute force has always gone down to defeat when challenged by spiritual force. I am pleading that the forces of democracy, freedom, and decency shall give combat to the forces which have already ranged themselves on the other side. I am appealing to those men who love liberty to rise in their strength and declare that the end has been reached. There are methods short of actual bloodshed which should prove effective. I advocate such methods, and I stand with those who are today organizing themselves into a solid phalanx to stop war.

"In the meantime, the liberty-loving people of Czecho-Slovakia and of the world look to America for leadership. The support of world democracy will give us the possibility to rise again and to declare our independence—and we will fight for that to the last man, if necessary."

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, presided at the meeting. Dr. Clark M. Eichelberger, director of the League of Nations Association; Dr. Robert T. Searle, secretary of the Greater New York Federation of Churches; Christopher T. Emmett, secretary of the Volunteer Christian Committee; Dr. Stephen S. Wise, President of the American Jewish Congress, and Dr. Guy Emory Shipler, editor of the Churchman, were other speakers.

Matthew Woll, Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, in a message to the meeting, declared that American Labor would support any move to stop Reichsführer Hitler.

Boycott Proposed

When the meeting was nearing an end, a resolution was offered to boycott German goods, whereupon it was thrown into a tumult by Dr. Charles S. Weiss, editor of a periodical called "Uncle Sam?" published by the Brooklyn Anti-Nazi, Anti - Fascist, Anti - Communist League, who arose from his seat in the audience and pleaded that it be voted down.

"Nothing has done more to intensify anti-Semitism than the use of the boycott as a weapon," he said.

A section of the audience milled around him for a few minutes, but Dr. Schieffelin's plea for no disturbance and the arrival of a group of policemen restored order.

Dr. Schieffelen made the plea for a boycott, but no action was taken on the resolution.

James G. McDonald, President of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, addressing the annual donor luncheon of the women's division of the American Jewish Congress at the Astor Hotel, declared Germany has been weakened by the absorption of non-Germanic populations.

"Every adventure beyond this point leads further to inevitable disaster," Mr. McDonald said. "So long as Hitler's course was a restoration of the wrongs of Versailles, there was some justification for it, but now that it is apparent he seeks the domination of all Central Europe, he forfeits that defense."

Czech Minister Sails

GYDNIA, Poland, March 28 (AP)—Jurak Slavik, former Czecho-Slovak Minister to Poland who refused to surrender his legation to the Germans, sailed yesterday for the United States.

In Warsaw Mr. Slavik's staff worked behind locked doors in the Legation Building which the former Minister said he would not hand over unless the Germans used force.

Mr. Slavik's stand was communicated to the German Embassy March 21. He sent a copy of his letter to the Polish Foreign Office which has taken a neutral stand in the quarrel.

The Former Minister, who sailed aboard the Polish liner Batory, said he would join Dr. Eduard Beneš, former Czech-Slovak President, who is lecturing at the University of Chicago.

The War in China—Its Present Status

Invaders mop up in face of guerrilla attacks by Chinese—Fall of Nanchang marks new step.

The following estimate of results of the war in China and of the significance of recent movements of the rival armies has been compiled from dispatches of The Christian Science Monitor's staff correspondents and from those of the Associated Press.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese capture of Nanchang, Chinese stronghold in Kiangsi Province, on March 27 is the most striking Japanese military operation since the occupation of the internationally important Hainan Island on Feb. 10.

Both the capture of Nanchang and the lesser battles and campaigns during February and March show that the war is still on, although its scope and character have distinctly changed since the completion of the big Japanese drive up the Yangtze River which led to the fall of Hankow last October.

At the present time Japan is not attacking and China is not defending any single outstanding center, comparable with Shanghai in the first months of the war, with Suchow in the spring of 1938 or with Hankow last summer and autumn.

Both sides are striking, defending, counter-attacking on a dozen little "fronts." The Japanese objectives are to "mop up" occupied areas, to extend their grip on the Chinese railway system, to keep guerrilla bands on the run and to make it difficult for the Chinese military authorities to keep the latter supplied with arms and provisions.

The Chinese, who have largely abandoned positional warfare, are endeavoring to harass the Japanese through more mobile tactics. It has been reported that about one-third of the Chinese armed forces are to be despatched, in small columns, into the regions of Japanese occupation in order to strengthen the guerrillas there in their efforts to break up railway connections, destroy stores, cut off small Japanese garrisons and otherwise harass the invaders.

The capture of Nanchang seems to have followed a familiar pattern, a swift final rush of Japanese tanks breaking through the last resistance and hastening the fall of the city. Nanchang had been threatened ever since the Japanese drive on Hankow gained momentum last autumn. Its approaches from the north, however, were stubbornly defended; and the Japanese sustained some setbacks in the vicinity of Teian, north of Nanchang. Teian was finally captured; but Nanchang was temporarily spared as a result of the lull which prevailed during the winter months.

Straddle Chinese Railway

Perhaps the main strategic importance of the capture of Nanchang lies in the fact that the Japanese have placed themselves astride of the new Chinese railway line which runs in a generally west-east direction from Changsha, on the Canton-Hankow Railway, to Kinhwa, in Chekiang Province. So long as the Chinese retained control of this railway they were able to carry on a certain amount of foreign trade through the unoccupied ports of Wenchow and Ningpo, which lie respectively southeast and northeast of Kinhwa. Japanese warships have recently been shelling Ningpo.

The line is also important as a means of supply for the recently organized Fourth Route Army, consisting largely of former Communist troops, which has been carrying on irregular operations in Southern Anhwei.

The Japanese, as a result of the occupation of Nanchang may advance on Changsha, provincial capital of Hunan, both from the east, along the Changsha-Kinhwa Railway, and from the north, from Yochow, on the Hankow-Canton Railway. Quite possibly, however, they will first find it necessary to clear out the Chinese forces which have been offering obstinate resistance around Wuing, northwest of Nanchang.

Another front which has become active during the last week is in the neighborhood of Hangchow, the beautiful city of lakes and temples, located southwest of Shanghai, which has been made famous by the descriptions of Marco Polo. The Japanese captured Hangchow in December, 1937, and then remained passive for over a year. Now, however, they are advancing southward into the unoccupied southern part of Chekiang Province.

The Japanese landing on Hainan Island on Feb. 10 and the subsequent occupation of Hoihow, Kiungchow and the other towns on the coastal fringe of the island (they have apparently made no effort to penetrate into the mountainous and little known interior) aroused international repercussions because of the obvious threat to British and French interests involved in this move. Hainan lies sqquarely athwart the sea route from Hong Kong to Singapore. It is within easy bombing range of French Indo-China.

Passive So Far in South

The Japanese did not, however, follow up the occupation of Hainan with any large-scale aggressive movements in South China. There was a minor accident when a railway station inside the mainland territory of Hong Kong was bombed by Japanese airplanes on Feb. 21; but this was quickly adjusted by an expression of regret and payment of compensation. Apart from sporadic air raids and small expeditions against guerrillas the Japanese military and naval forces in South China remained comparatively passive.

A serious political crisis in the relations between Japan and the Western powers was threatened toward the end of February when a prolonged campaign of Chinese political terrorism in Shanghai, directed against Chinese who had accepted office in Japanese-sponsored regimes, culminated in the assassination of Chen Lo, Foreign Minister in the "Reformed Government," which was organized at Nanking under Japanese auspices in March, 1938.

The Japanese Government, through its Consul in Shanghai, Yoshiaki Miura, demanded that the Shanghai Municipal Council admit Japanese participation in hunting down terrorists. Ultimately a compromise was reached. Penetration of the International Settlement by Japanese troops was staved off. But more Japanese are to be recruited for the Settlement police and assurances were apparently given that the Shanghai police and foreign defense forces would co-operate more actively in suppressing political terrorism.

Japanese military operations, up to the recent drive against Nanchang, were mainly of the small-scale "mop-up" variety. On Feb. 26 a campaign was started against the mountain height of Lushan, near Kiukiang, where a number of foreigners were still residing in the international summer resort of Kuling. About the same time a drive was launched in the northeastern corner of Kiangsu Province which led to the capture of Haichow, eastern terminus of the Lunghai Railway. The Japanese carried out a two weeks' campaign against guerrillas in Central and South Hopei, in which, according to their claims, 4,311 Chinese were killed, while Japanese losses were stated at 58 killed and 152 wounded.

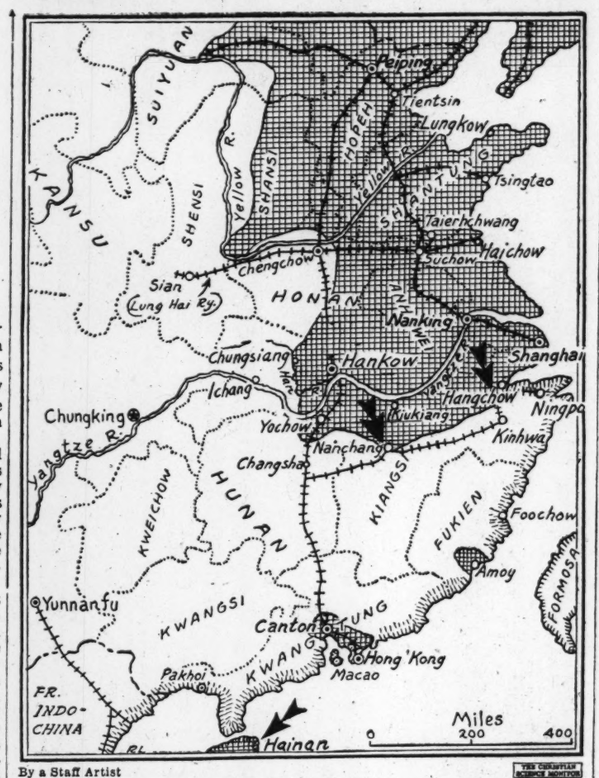
Shansi Holds Out

Fighting continued, but apparently without decisive results, in Western and Southern Shansi. This province has been a tough nut for the Japanese to crack. Its mountainous character lends itself to guerrilla operations and the Communist Eighth Route Army, schooled in all the tricks of irregular warfare through years of campaigning against the forces of the nationalist Government, has entrenched itself in Shansi and has been organizing the peasants there for partisan warfare.

Ever since the beginning of the year there have been rumors of an impending drive in force across the Yellow River from Shansi into Shensi. The main objective of this drive would be the provincial capital, Sian, scene of the spectacular detention of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in December, 1936.

The capture of Sian would cut the present "Red route" whereby supplies reach China from Russia and might pave the way for an ultimate advance on the present nationalist capital, Chungking, from the east and north, if the Japanese Army command should believe that the occupation of Chungking would compensate for the tremendous lengthening of lines of communication which would be involved. So far, however, the Japanese have not crossed the Yellow River and a similar deadlock prevails along the Han River, further south, where the Japanese have made some tentative efforts to cross, apparently with a view to an overland advance on Ichang, important Yangtze River port, which lies between Hankow and Chungking. Ichang was, however, mercilessly bombed by Japanese airplanes on March 8, American mission property suffering as a result.

The Japanese spring offensive has begun, with a relivening of military activity in various parts of China. Its probable objectives are the occupation of China's few remaining railways, of which the Canton-Hankow, the Changsha-Kinhwa and the western section of the Lung Hai Railroad are the most important, the breaking up of the larger guerrilla forces in Japanese occupied territory and the formation of reasonably stable conditions in the northern provinces where Japan clearly proposes to make its most intensive economic effort. The Chinese military policy will apparently be to conduct a flexible resistance, yielding ground when the cost of holding it becomes too great, but endeavoring to compensate for Japanese gains on the map by intensified mobile resistance and guerrilla activity.



By a Staff Artist

Shaded Areas Mark Japanese Occupation

Powers Lose in China

SHANGHAI, (AP)—The Chinese Maritime Customs Survey of 1938 trade, estimates foreign losses in China resulting from the war at approximately $800,000,000—of which half was incurred by British, $200,000,000 by American and the remainder by German interests.

Damage listed included eight of 15 flour mills destroyed, eight of 18 tobacco factories, 23 of 31 cotton mills, 197 dyeing and weaving establishments, 200 odd printing establishments, 21 lumber mills and numerous small factories destroyed or damaged.

Sharks Quit Sydney Beaches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Freedom from the attentions of sharks appears to have been won by surf bathers on the beaches around Sydney through a fleet of small boats subsidized by the Government which meshes the sharks.

After the beaches had been strung with nets there has been no molestation by sharks reported since the 1937 season. Shark alarms to bathers have this season been only one tenth those of previous seasons and it is assumed that the sharks have taken the hint and gone elsewhere.

Meshing between Palm Beach, 20 miles north of Sydney and Cronulla, ten miles south, was begun by Cranwin Fisheries in 1937.

French Navy Strengthened

PARIS, March 28 (AP)—Decrees increasing the enlisted strength of the Navy to 77,500 men and permitting the Government to place frontier regions under military rule on an instant's notice were put into force today.

Submitted by Premier Edouard Daladier to President Albert Lebrun yesterday, they were signed immediately and published in the official journal this morning, constituting the second rapid step in the Premier's program of bolstering national defense.

The increase in naval strength provided for the addition of 2,600 men to the present total of 74,900. Another decree authorized the addition of a small number of technical workers for the Navy.

Italy Has 18,000 Army Pilots

ROME, March 28 (AP)—Fascist aviation authorities reported Italy has 18,000 trained military pilots—an increase of 8,000 in two years—on the sixteenth anniversary of the Fascist air force today.

Premier Mussolini conferred 22 gold medals for heroism, all but two of them going to families of fliers who were killed. The medals were given at the celebration of Aviation Day in front of Italy's National Monument in Rome, where battalions of fliers massed before Il Duce.

Eighteen medals went to fliers in the Spanish Civil War, of whom only two were present to receive them. Another posthumous decoration was awarded Mario Viola, aerial acrobat who was lost in the South Atlantic while returning from South America.

At the same time, the aviation paper, Via Dell Aria, explained a reported lack of current extensive airplane building in Italy by saying that Italy's Air Force already was modern and adequate, requiring only gradual replacements of planes. For the same reason, it said, Italy doesn't need to buy planes abroad.

Italy's air fields, staffed with men of Ethiopian and Spanish experience also were adequate for wartime needs, the paper said.

With pilots increased from 10,000 to 18,000 since 1937, Italy also has 6,700 young Fascists in training for aviation service.

Slovak-Hungary Parley Halted By Frontier Battle

BUDAPEST, March 28 (AP)—Boundary negotiations between Hungarian and Slovak commissions were broken off today as fighting broke out anew along the disputed frontier between Slovakia and Hungary's newly acquired Carpatho-Ukraine.

Negotiations were interrupted suddenly when Slovaks decided to return to Bratislava, their Capital.

Artillery engagements broke out again in the Laborc River Valley.

Although clothed with full power to enter into an agreement with Hungary, the Slovak delegation refused to accept terms offered by Hungary before first consulting with their Government.

One report here was that the settlement suggested by Hungary was "dictatorial" and involved cession to Hungary of large sections of the new Slovak State, formed a fortnight ago when Czecho-Slovakia collapsed and later placed under German military protection.

Slovak commissioners said they would return to Budapest after consulting with leaders in Bratislava.

Indian State Ruler Weds Girl He Met in California

INDORE, India (AP)—The Maharaja of Indore announced March 28 at a special burbar that he recently was married in Europe to Miss Marguerite Lawler, whom he was understood to have met several years ago in California.

The Maharaja came to the throne of this native State in Central India in 1926 upon the abdication of his father.

Australian Mine Gives Out; Industry Stands as Tribute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—One of Australia's richest El Dorados has come to an end. The Broken Hill Proprietary silver-lead mine in the far west of New South Wales has been closed down because workable ore became exhausted. So the curtain drops on a drama of a venture which, for 54 years, has drawn from the earth the almost fabulous wealth of £160,000,000, the proceeds of 12,300,000 tons of ore.

In that half century lies a stirring tale of romance and endeavor, of fluctuating fortunes, overcoming of difficulties, and remarkable achievement. The first claim was pegged out by an obscure but observant boundary rider. The price of £120 was set for a fourteenth share in the new enterprise—a share which became worth more than £1,000,000. In the remote and barren corner of the State the city of Broken Hill arose and flourished. The mine met with difficulties, disillusionments, reverses, and technical obstacles, but progress was never halted.

Effects Traced Widely

The exploitation of mineral resources accidentally discovered has demanded the best skill of many engineers and metallurgists who have won professional renown in wrestling with the mine's problems. Now that the famous mine expires, its name lives on in the romance of Australian industry and far and wide can be traced the effects of its influence on the country's national development.

The explorer, Charles Sturt, was the first white man to set eyes on the then trackless and arid area of Broken Hill. He pitched camp there during his attempt to reach the center of Australia in the 'forties of last century. Sturt noted a rugged outcrop, but missed the wealth beneath it. During the following 39 years, the Broken Hill area became a pastoral district where settlers made precarious livings. In 1883 the first great mineral discovery was made.

In that year a boundary-rider named Charles Rasp was riding over the land, when his attention was attracted by the peculiar outcrop. Possessed of some knowledge of geology, Rasp closely inspected it. He forgot his normal duties of inspecting the fences of his employer's property. He believed that he had struck a tin lode. More investigations confirmed his opinion, and he applied for a mineral lease. Rasp's employer, George McCulloch, became interested in the discovery and pegged a large area of the outcrop.

Wealth Lay Hidden

Rasp and McCulloch lost no time in beginning prospecting. For months they worked, but results fell far short of expectations. All that was exposed was low-grade lead carbonate ore. But the two men continued prospecting. In 1885 silver chloride was discovered. The news spread. The Broken Hill Proprietary Company Limited was floated and an issue of 2,000 shares was offered to the public at £9 a share, to rank as paid to £19. The company acquired from Rasp, McCulloch, and friends who had joined them in the original syndicate 467 acres containing phenomenally rich silver-lead ore.

Little was known, or even suspected, when the company was formed, concerning the vast wealth to be won. The world was combed for the best technical men to evolve means of mining and treating the ore. Smelters were erected. Other mines were established. The City of Broken Hill grew and eventually attained a population of nearly 30,000. The oxidized ore gave way to secondary and primary sulphides of lead and zinc-carrying silver. The mountain of silver attracted men from all countries.

The B. H. P. Company, in its steady growth, embarked on many industrial ventures, the greatest of which was its vast Newcastle steelworks, established 25 years ago and now one of the largest steel-producers in the British Empire. The present generation knows B. H. P. principally as steel-makers; the fading glory of the Broken Hill mine helped the people to forget the original source of the company's greatness and the foundation of its prosperity.

F. C. C. Job Goes To Alabama Man

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Frederick I. Thompson, Alabama publisher, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission.

He was named to succeed Eugene O. Sykes of Mississippi, whose resignation is effective April 5. The appointment was for the unexpired portion of the Sykes term of seven years, dating from July 1, 1934.

Mr. Thompson is a native of Aberdeen, Miss. He formerly published newspapers in Mobile and Birmingham, Ala., and now is president and publisher of the Alabama Journal and Times at Montgomery.

He also served for years on the old United States Shipping Board, having been appointed to his first term on that board by President Wilson in 1920.

Respite in German Plans; Action on Poland Awaited

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, March 28—Central and Eastern Europe look forward to a period of six weeks' respite from new surprise moves by Germany.

Among the reasons for this are the absence of Field Marshal Hermann Göring in Italy, the present trip to the Balkans by Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels, the fact that preparations will soon have to be started for the national celebrations for Reichsführer Hitler's fiftieth birthday anniversary on April 20, and the intervening Easter vacation.

But even more significant than this period of restraint is the growing belief here that Germany's acquisition of Danzig—and possibly of a part of the Polish Corridor and the eastern sections of Upper Silesia—is merely a matter of time.

Poland's Situation

It is also felt, however, how truly events alone can show, that Poland, enveloped from the northwest and south sides, will very soon be brought to the position of seeing benefits of "voluntary co-operation" with the Reich.

An examination of the map of Central and Eastern Europe shows that the places now occupied by German troops as the result of the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia, especially from Mährisch-Ostran to Zilina, gives them the strategic control of the most vital part of Poland and also an entry into Polish Silesia.

Very little appears in the German press about the events in Poland at the present time, but many reports are freely scattered regarding the alleged ill-treatment of Germans in that country, particularly of the hardships said to be imposed in the industrial districts. Here German workers who have long been residents of Poland are being replaced by Polish workers from other parts of the country, it is alleged. This complaint, which was made for many years regarding the situation in the Katowice area, now is being made regarding incidents in the newly acquired district of Olsa, which Poland got from Czecho-Slovakia last September. Germany and Poland are also very much concerned about the important railhead of Bohumin (Oderberg), which is the key to the present railway connections between Central Bohemia and Slovakia, and which Poland wanted to take from Czecho-Slovakia last fall.

That changes "toward east"—that is in Poland—are due is believed by every German who knows of this "insult" of the Versailles "diktat" cannot be tolerated forever. But Herr Hitler and his closest co-operators alone will decide when the moment is ripe for such action to come. Just now Germany assures Poland, as shown last week end in the officially inspired Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Correspondenz, that it has no aggressive intentions against Poland, especially as it considers the existence of a strong national Poland indispensable for the maintenance of order in Eastern Europe.

But the same message also warns Poland against the consequences of a "too intimate friendship and fraternization with Soviet Russia."

Hitherto, the Third Reich has tolerated much, according to statements here, in order to maintain the German-Polish nonaggression pact, but this it has done because that pact rendered valuable service to Germany in international affairs and it is thought it still has some service to render.

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Forces of Spanish Reform Face Franco

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of political dictatorship on which all sides agree, is roughly as follows:

Protection of the large landed estates.

Private "competitive" banking.

Private ownership of utilities.

Ownership control rather than worker control of small capitalism.

An established Church.

A professional Army.

Strong repressive discipline for mass movements and radicalism.

Meanwhile, the Falange, together with groups of the younger and more socially minded Army officers, and others less organized but important in any postwar realignments, offers a program which could be approximated by reversing the above list. Following are point-by-point comparative quotations from the Falange platform:

"Redistribution of arable land . . . to redeem from the poverty in which they live the human masses who today wear themselves out scratching barren soils."

"We defend the move to nationalize the banking services . . . and the major public utilities."

"We repudiate the capitalist system, which disregards the needs of the people, dehumanizes private property, and agglomerates the workers into formless masses susceptible to poverty and desperation."

"The Church and State shall harmonize their respective powers without permitting any intervention or other activity on the part of the Church which would lessen the dignity of the State or the national integrity."

The Army is to be not a professional Army, but "a people's Army of Spain."

End of Class Struggle?

"The national Syndicalist State will not cruelly refrain from facing the economic conflicts of man, nor look on impassively at the domination of the weaker class by the stronger. Our regime will render radically impossible the struggle of classes, inasmuch as all who co-operate in production will make up an organized whole. We reprove, and will prevent at any cost, the abuses of one partial interest over another. . . . The first purpose of wealth is to improve the living conditions of all who constitute the people. It is not to be endured that great masses should live wretchedly while a few enjoy all the luxuries."

While these paragraphs focus the differences between the Franco right and left, there are others better understood by the outside world which represent a common ground of agreement between the factions. These are the elements of political dictatorship itself:

"Our State shall be a totalitarian instrument in the service of the integrity of our country. All Spaniards shall participate in it through their function in the family, the municipality, and the syndical union. No one shall participate through political parties. The system of political parties shall be implacably abolished together with all the consequences thereof. . . ."

Liberty is to be dealt with as follows: "Human dignity, man's integrity and liberty are eternal and inviolable values. But only that man is truly free who forms part of a strong, free nation. It shall not be lawful for anyone to use his liberty against the union, the strength, and the liberty of the Nation. A rigorous discipline shall prevent any attempt directed toward corrupting or disuniting Spaniards or moving them against the destiny of their country."

The Law of the Land

Against this background, the Franco decree laws for punishing the opposition appear particularly ominous. The dread charge of high treason may be brought against an individual at the discretion of Government prosecutors. The accused automatically becomes subject to the courts martial, where military and political "necessity" as defined by the military and political powers that be, is the only judge, and the firing squad awaits the condemned.

Most of the unfortunates who face this retribution will have fled the country by now. More important, therefore, for the civil population at large is the less drastic but more far-reaching Law of Political Responsibility which is already in full operation.

The preamble specifies that the law is "to liquidate the political errors by those who have contributed by their acts or by serious omissions to the provocation of red subversion, and continuing in this conduct for more than two years, have thus helped to paralyze the triumph of the Nationalist movement. . . ."

A "National Tribunal of Political Responsibilities" is charged with administering the law. In addition to two magistrates, its membership is to consist of two generals, two Falangists, and a President named by the Government. Under it range a series of provincial tribunals, cooperating magistrates, and officials of the police. According to the official arrangements already set forth, investigators are to secure complete records from persons of importance in each community formerly of Loyalist Spain, check on these records, and recommend punishments according to a graduated scale. Penalties extend from partial to complete loss of civil rights. They include exile, banishment to African possessions, fines, partial loss of property, imprisonment, and loss of all property. In serious cases loss of citizenship can be decreed. Length of penalties range from a few months to a maximum of 15 years.

Suspects Before Law

The definitions of those held suspect under the law are broad in the extreme. These are some of the persons specifically named: members of the Popular Front in the Republican Cortes or Parliament; executives of Popular Front parties; candidates of those parties for important office; deputies who contributed "by action or abstention" to the Popular Front cause; Freemasons (these are outlawed and their properties forfeit to the State).

At several points in the decrees liberals are made automatically subject to suspicion merely for failing to take sides actively against the Republic. "Those who have served Red Spain or have not combated it," are specified for penalty by one provision.

The political elements of dictatorship, then, constitute the common denominator of agreement between the otherwise highly disparate elements in the Franco Government. Factions may differ on the social platform, but they all believe it must be imposed on a confused country at the point of the sword.

A few more facts are requisite to fill in the picture of the Falange as the political "dark horse" of Franco politics.

State over individual: "We believe in Spain as the supreme reality," its platform says. "To strengthen, uplift, and make it greater . . . group and class interests must necessarily bow.

Separatism: "Spain is a unit of destiny . . . Any separatism" (referring to the local autonomy for Catalans, Basques, and others which was encouraged in many repects by the Republic) "is a crime which we will not pardon . . .

Call of Empire

Empire: "We have a will to empire . . . Empire is the historic fulfillment of Spain. We claim for Spain a pre-eminent place in Europe . . . With regard to Hispanic America, we aim at unification of culture, economic interest, and power. Spain submits her status as the spiritual axis of the Hispanic world . . . "

Military: "Our armed forces, land, sea, and air, must be as capable and numerous as may be necessary to assure to Spain at all times complete independence and the world rank which is its due . . .

Land reform: The Government is to undertake price-fixing for major crops, public works chiefly of the irrigation type, cheap loans to farmers, education in thoroughly modern farming, reforestation and breeding of better herds, and in general is to favor the median size of farm which is neither too large for the social good nor too small as an economic unit.

Unemployment relief: "The public entities shall necessarily support those who find themselves in enforced idleness."

The outside world is today better able to analyze the outlook for a totalitarian regime in Spain now that two other such dictatorships have passed through a number of phases in the development of their careers. In the cases of Italy and Germany, many extreme critics once confidently predicted that the so-called upper classes and the inner circles of industry and finance would dominate; and these earlier prophecies have since been greatly modified by events. Those groups of the political Right have steadily been reduced to the position of units subordinate to the political dictatorship.

Reform Crowds On

In Spain, General Franco has been likewise expected to serve the function of holding up or reversing the trend of social change. But he confronts a Spain which is midway in a delayed, and hence more precipitous process of transition—from the medieval order, with its pronounced inequalities and emphasis on suppression, into the modern order with its emphasis on reform and the salvation of the many. In his Nation, the groups representing the landed aristocracy, the financial and industrial power, the middle classes, the civil power of an established Church, are substantially less strong than their counterparts in Italy and Germany. The opposition to them, under the lash of civil war, has become correspondingly more sturdy. Moreover, the fact of war has further impoverished an already underdeveloped and maladjusted Nation, and thereby further complicated the task of feeding and clothing the hungry and making an economic system work.

Thus as General Franco's Government looks to the future, as his regime faces a peacetime diminution of military control and an inevitable resurgence of politics, the chief political reality is the emergence of rank and file reformism within his own Government. There is a growing likelihood that the leader could not serve purely reactionary interests even if he would.

Marsh Buggy

Size of Machine Can Be Judged by Man and Wheel

The huge tires hold only four pounds of air. The strips across them are of rubber and are inflated. They serve for traction in mud and as paddles in water.

Tires Paddle and Float Machine To Traverse Louisiana's Marshes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—A new type vehicle, designed to take almost any kind of terrain or no terrain at all in its stride, is the so-called "marsh buggy" developed by engineers of the Gulf Refining Company. It was built especially to conquer the difficult conditions of the soggy coastal area where members of the Company's geophysical crews are prospecting for new oil areas.

At the Company's research laboratory A. A. Lane after considerable study and experimentation conceived an 8,000 pound machine combining features of the automobile, truck, tractor, and paddle boat. Motive power is furnished by a Ford 85-horsepower motor, the chassis is that of a large Cadillac and the huge specially constructed tires are propelled by a combination Ford truck and Farnwell tractor transmission. According to the Louisiana Conservation Review, its principal use is the carrying of half a dozen men and instruments to locations in the marshes inaccessible by either boat or truck.

The large tires, which strangely enough carry only four pounds of air, float the buggy in water, while the smaller inflated strips which run cross-wise over the wheels, attached like automobile tire mudhooks, furnish traction on both water and land, acting like paddle-wheels when the machine is afloat. The wheels are of stainless steel giving both strength and antirust qualities while the remainder of the body for the most part, is of aluminum for lightness.

Already the marsh buggy has many accomplishments chalked up on the credit side. It does its task well and is held more or less directly responsible for discovery of the Prairie dome, an oil deposit located deep in the marshes of Plaquemines Parish in an area almost unapproachable by any other conveyance.

Thomas Leads in C. I. O. Race

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 28 (AP) — Roland J. Thomas, President, emerged the victor in early skirmishes for control of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers convention.

A majority of the 488 delegates accepted late yesterday a rules committee recommendation, favored by Mr. Thomas, to make election of officers the last order of business.

The delegates then instructed the committee to stipulate that all union officers make reports to the convention. Supporters of this maneuver said it would permit delegates to question the Union's Vice-Presidents from the floor, in addition to the President and Secretary.

One delegate said the move was intended specifically to "embarrass" Richard T. Frankensteen, Vice-President and an avowed candidate for Mr. Thomas' post. Mr. Frankensteen headed the U. A. W. campaign to unionize the Ford Motor Company.

Mr. Frankensteen, asserting he was "not surprised," remarked: "I'll have a report, all right. It may be oral, but don't worry about me not having it—and I don't intend to be embarrassed, either."

Mr. Thomas and Mr. Frankensteen are the only avowed major candidates for the presidency, but other possible candidates include Secretary-Treasurer George Addes and Walter Reuther, President of Detroit's powerful West Side local. Convention observers said Mr. Frankensteen might retire in favor of Mr. Addes.

C. I. O. leaders attending the convention include Director John Brophy, Secretary James E. Carey, Vice-Presidents Philip Murray and Sidney Hillman, General Counsel Lee Pressman, and half a dozen C. I. O. organizers.

The delegates were exhorted by Mr. Carey "to devote this convention to building your strength and not to bickering among yourselves. . . . The C. I. O. is counting on you to provide the spark that will ignite a new campaign of activity in this country."

"You have thrown out your disrupters," said Mr. Brophy, "and if you are watchful they can never trouble you again."

Mr. Thomas, in his keynote speech, assailed the "dual union" group of auto workers, which broke from the C. I. O. under Homer Martin's leadership.

Off the floor, Mr. Brophy remarked that he "gave Martin three months if this convention makes every mistake possible and, if it makes no mistakes, I give Martin a week."

Nations Tighten Control to Resist Reich

LONDON, March 28 (AP) — Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that the Government was "actively continuing their negotiations with other governments" on measures to keep Reichsführer Hitler from further aggression.

The Premier's announcement followed statements by Government spokesmen that Britain felt further trade negotiations with Germany "impossible" and that Britain was planning huge financial loans and subsidies to shipping interests to fit its merchant fleet for possible use in wartime.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 28—Along the whole belt of states from the Baltic to the Black Sea national consolidation is now the order of the day lest German pressure should spread in their direction.

In Lithuania a Government of this kind is already being formed, following resignation of Premier Vladas Mironas yesterday, which, contrary to earlier reports, was not due to German pressure, but because the loss of Memel made Lithuanian leaders anxious for a Government on a broader basis than the one-party system that has been in vogue recently.

President Smetona called on Gen. J. Cernius, Chief of Staff of the Army, to form a new Cabinet. The new Government is expected to embrace all parties.

The Mironas Cabinet, which was formed March 24, was requested to remain in office until completion of the new Government.

The post of Foreign Minister was understood to have been offered to former Premier Bistras, a Christian Democrat, who recently returned from banishment in the provinces.

Meanwhile, Gen. Stasys Rastikas, Commander-in-Chief of the Army appealed over the radio for contributions to a national defense fund.

General Rastikas declared the campaign "is not a directed against any country, since Lithuania will fight only to defend her independence."

Uniting Poland

In Poland the desire for national unity has taken the form of lining political leaders up behind the Army.

Several Peasant Party leaders—exiled from Poland—are understood to have voluntarily returned to the country, thereby technically laying themselves open to arrest. But only nominal sentences, if any, are expected to be imposed.

These leaders include Dr. Vincent Witos, Peasant leader and former Premier, as well as his aide, Vladislas Kiernik, both of whom have been in excile in Czecho-Slovakia for the past nine years.

Mr. Kiernik, who held the Interior Ministry portfolio under Dr. Witos, was understood to have told friends in Prague that "this is not the time for emigration—this is the time for the return home of all active factors."

The anticipated repatriation of the two prominent political exiles was interpreted here as illustrating the internal consolidation now in process in Poland.

With Dr. Witos's return the long-standing breach between the Government and the Peasant Party was expected ultimately to disappear.

Informed sources said, however, this should not be interpreted as heralding an all-party Government in Poland.

Co-operation in Rumania

In Rumania, the crisis brought the demand yesterday from 33 former Prime Ministers and Ministers headed by the veteran Liberal statesman, Dr. Juliu Maniu, for a change in the present totalitarian system of government so they can co-operate wholeheartedly with King Carol in safeguarding Rumania's national existence. It was reported from Rumanian Government sources, some days ago that Dr. Maniu had signified readiness to join the "sacred union" to defend the Fatherland, but it only just transpired, and the offer was not unconditional.

Meanwhile Premier Armand Calinescu and his Foreign Minister, Gringore Gafencu have been making reassuring speeches before the Council of the Party of National Regeneration—the only political party at present allowed in Rumania. Both stressed Rumania's recent mobilization was purely for defensive purposes and said they had no desire to interfere with Hungary's annexation of Ruthenia though they pointed out that by this action Hungary ceased to be a purely national state—the basis whereon Hungarian claims to the Rumanian Province of Transylvania had previously rested.

Hungary's latest acquisition of territory, when during the past two or three days it captured a strip along the Slovak-Ruthenian border, has not aroused particular excitement in Bucharest. Experts believe the Hungarian move was due to a desire to get control of the railway to Poland.

Open to Trade

On the subject of the recent German-Rumanian trade treaty Premier Calinescu and Minister Gafencu both declared categorically that neither Rumania's independence nor the interests of other states had been jeopardized. This follows the line taken by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in Commons when he interpreted the pact as not violating Rumania's economic independence. However, although the treaty is of the type which merely lays down a method, what really matters is the way the methods are worked out.

Minister Gafencu contends that Rumanians would be happy to sign a similar treaty with any other country that is prepared to put money into developing Rumania's vast latent resources.

In this connection, negotiations for a new trade treaty between Rumania and Soviet Russia are said to have reached an advanced stage, although business in this case must necessarily be small.

Meanwhile the success of the mission in Moscow by R. S. Hudson, Secretary for Overseas Trade, is regarded as a useful step toward calming the fears of those in Britain who are still suspicious of "Bolsheviks."

Favor New Trade Pact

Mr. Hudson described the conversations as "interesting," while a Soviet communiqué said they had resulted in "clarification of points of contact between the British and Soviet positions concerning the problem of safeguarding peace."

"As a result it was agreed the negotiations for a new trade agreement between Soviet Russia and the United Kingdom should be opened at an early date in London."

Turkey's Position Today: Ready for Any Future Crisis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey, March 28—The Turkish elections, quietly carried out March 26, elected 424 deputies to the sixth National Assembly, which will convene April 3, thereby clearing the decks for the serious international issues that are expected to engross Turkey in the course of the coming weeks.

Turkey has its own distinctive form of Government, based on a one-party system—the Republican People's Party—all Turkish men and women having the right to vote at the age of 23.

Election of the Legislature is for four years, the recent elections having been held slightly before they were due. The method of election is for the electors to nominate two candidates for each seat from lists submitted to them by the Party leaders. The final vote selects one of the two candidates.

Among the 105 candidates not re-elected were Shukri Kaya, a former Minister of the Interior, and Sakir Kesebir, former Economic Minister, both personal friends of the late Kemal Ataturk.

Tayfur Sokman and Rahman Melek, respectively President and Prime Minister of Hatay, formerly called the Sanjak of Alexandretta, were re-elected—a fact which is taken to signalize the imminent incorporation of Hatay in Turkey. Hatay has been patrolled by Turkish troops ever since last July, when it was agreed with France that sometime a plebiscite should be held as to whether the inhabitants chose to be incorporated in Turkey or in Syria.

Independent Policy

The new President, Ismet Inonu, has lost no time in showing that he has his own policy and is not automatically following the lines laid down by his predecessor Kemal Ataturk. He has already evinced a tendency to broaden the basis of national life in Turkey by securing the co-operation of different elements. In some cases he has brought back into public life political leaders exiled by Kemal.

Developments in Europe have necessarily turned the attention of the new President away from domestic affairs to the threatening issues of foreign policy, including the German advance toward the Black Sea. That Turkey's main aim will be to avoid an open outbreak is shown in a recent declaration of Dr. Refik Saydam, the Premier, in connection with the World's Fair in New York, when he said: "The primary aim of our policy is to maintain in our country a state of tranquility and to safeguard the established principles of our constitution."

Turkey cannot escape the responsibility of its geographical situation, which links it with the continent of Europe. As one of the great steadyng factors in southeastern Europe and a leading member of the Balkan Entente, embracing Rumania, Yugoslavia, and Greece, it occupies a key position in whatever political maneuverings are to be in progress during the coming months. Whether the Balkan nations can offer resistance to German expansion and whether the Balkans can effect a close understanding with Russia, must depend very largely on Turkish diplomacy.

British Fleet Trusted

It is generally regarded in Ankara at present that even if the German advance reaches the Black Sea, the British fleet at the Dardanelles will halt Berlin's further progress.

Turkey today is, financially speaking, in a stronger position than ever before. Its currency is sound and it has a good banking system. In arms it is the strongest power in the Near East. It is in a position therefore to hold the balance of power and that function the leaders today are determined that it shall fulfill. It is President Inonu's policy to have friendly neighboring countries without, however, getting his country entangled with dangerous commitments abroad. At present the President is holding closely to the traditional understanding with Britain, for Britain has long considered an independent Turkey necessary.

Ford and Canada Called U. A. W. Aims

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Roland J. Thomas, President, told the United Auto Workers convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations March 27 that serious attention should be paid to organizing Canadian factories and the Ford Motor Company.

"If we don't maintain a strong union in Canada our automotive plants are going to migrate there," said Mr. Thomas, standing beneath a portrait of John L. Lewis. "The organization of Ford is the biggest problem we have to face today."

Union officials estimated 550, 100 more than expected, were present as election maneuvers went on behind the scenes. Mr. Thomas, only openly avowed candidate for the presidency, faced a threat in a reported movement supporting the present secretary-treasurer, George Addes, for the office.

Trip to Fair Offered In Student Contest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An essay contest open to college and university students on the subject of freedom of speech, the press, religion and peaceful assembly was announced March 25 by the Fraternity Women's Committee for the New York World's Fair. First prize in the contest is a trip to the Fair and includes transportation to and from New York and a one-week-all expense stay here; second and third prizes are cash awards of $25 and $15, respectively, and an all-expense stay of one week at the Fraternity Women's headquarters here, not including railroad transportation.

Entries must be submitted before May 15, 1939, and should be addressed to the Fraternity Women's Committee, Beekman Tower Hotel, 3 Mitchell Place, New York City.

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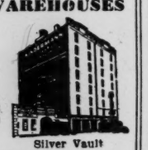
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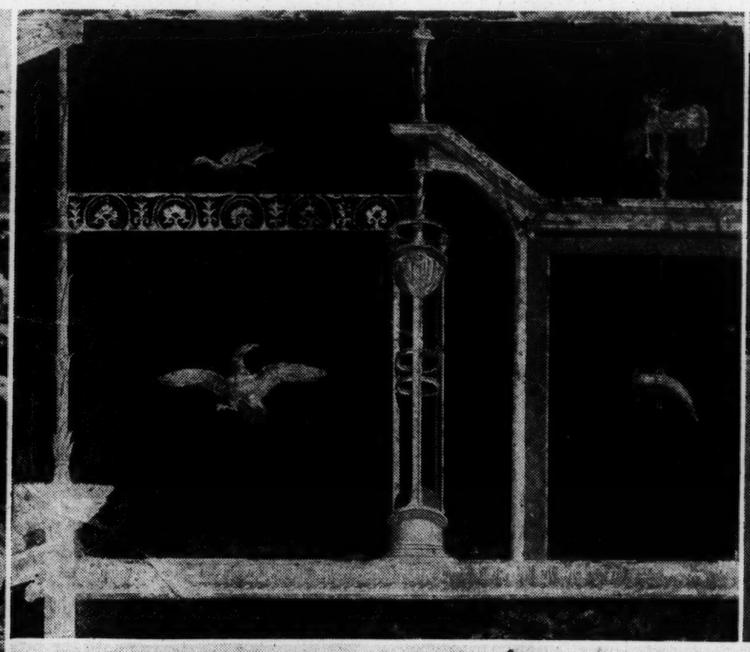
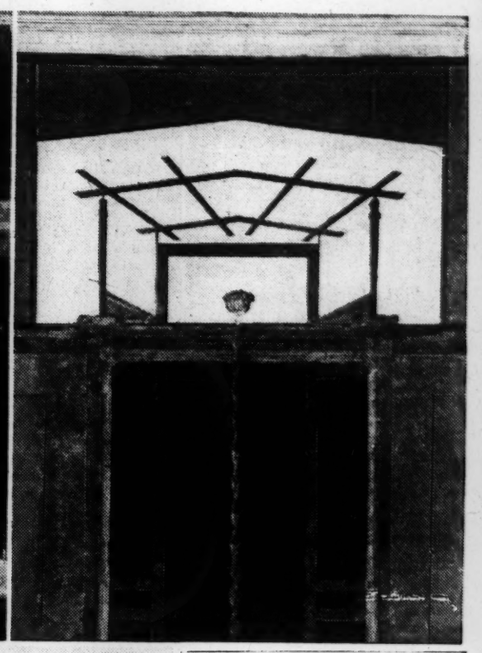
Antiques Architecture

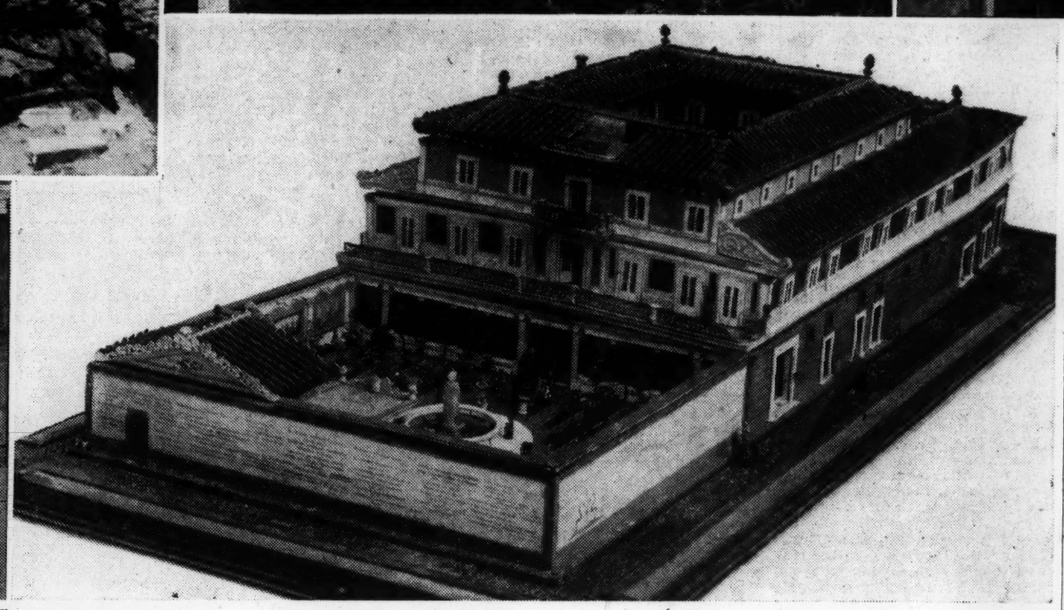
Home Building and Furnishing

A Tuesday Page

Decorative Arts







Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts and Metropolitan Museum

In this group are pictured three of the fifteen frescoes now to be seen in a newly arranged gallery of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. All are from a house that stood near Pompeii, was buried in the eruption of Vesuvius in 79, and was excavated about 40 years ago. . . . At upper left this work appears in progress, some of the peristyle frescoes seen at right and rear. . . . At right, below, is a model of a similar Pompeiian house, shown in the Metropolitan Museum. . . . At upper center is seen one of the nine frescoes of this collection which came from inner rooms of the same home. The other two are from the peristyle, and all are described in detail in adjoining text.

A Museum's Gallery Of Pompeian Frescoes

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

The opening of a new gallery in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has permitted showing in a single group the museums' fifteen frescoes from a Pompeian house, only four of which have been exhibited previously. Orginally these paintings were portions of the walls facing a large inner court, and were shielded by a colonnade that extended around it. As these garden courts usually held marble sculpture, so the central area of the gallery has examples that are suitable in character for the court, and derived from the same region if not actually excavated from courts of Pompeian homes.

Inspired Robert Adam

The various forms of decorative art found in buried Pompeii and Herculaneum in 1738 and later, are said to have inspired the classical studies of Robert Adam, from which came his designs of buildings and their furnishings and decorations. It is of interest to find what traces we can in these frescoes, of the forms associated with Adam's name.

This becomes of added importance when we recognize Adam's status as England's leading architect after 1748, who designed the furnishings as well as the structures of many great homes and public buildings. Thus he formulated a style that was adopted and popularized by the publications of Heppelwhite and Sheraton.

The connection may seem distant between the frescoes shown here and the chairs, sideboards and tables of these men. Yet it may be proved to be a definite one, as is that between the frescoes and Wedgwood's wares. Both the furniture and the china fell in line with the revival of classicism in architecture that was common to most countries of Europe, and was promoted with notable decision and individuality by Robert Adam and his brothers and was continued by their followers of later decades.

The new display in the Boston Museum gives fresh vitality to the subject of Roman home building in the time of Nero. Excavations of this buried town have revealed the character of many types of homes within its two miles of irregular circumference, and have shown that there was similar planning for all classes above the humblest. But chief interest is found in numerous villas of nobility and wealth, in the ruins of which were unearthed such works as the frescoes mentioned.

Stood Outside Pompeii

All the frescoes are from the same house, which stood about half a mile south of Pompeii, and facing its harbor. Before the eruption of Vesuvius which buried the region in the year 79, the shore of the Gulf of Naples seems to have come within a few rods of the house. Now it is about three quarters of a mile away, presumably due to that falling mass from the volcano, in building up the land.

This house was excavated about forty years ago, one stage of the excavation being shown by the picture at the upper left in the above group. There the frescoes are seen in their original positions, at the end and right side of the peristyle. The checker-board sections against the rear wall in this view, are portions of the great pottery tiles of the roof, crushed by the weight of 18 to 20 feet of eruption ashes and stones.

Model of a Pompeian House

The type of buildings in this region at that time is shown by the view at lower right, which is a reconstruction of the house of Pansa in Pompeii. The model is in the Metropolitan Museum, New York City, and gives a welcome impression of reality to domestic life of the community and period. Its provisions for out-of-door enjoyment remind us of the agreeable climate, and account for the towns' ancient Roman popularity as a resort for pleasure and recreation.

Living rooms are turned away from the street and facing the inner court, or the peristyle. Outer doors seen along the right wall belong to shops of dealers in goods, or of artisans, who may have had a back room for customers, and a mezzanine bedroom. The House of Pansa was one of the larger class, and occupies an entire block. Its blank walls of concrete bear evidence that one habit of today was common among those citizens, for the inviting surfaces were found painted with notices of elections and with idle scribblings. Visitors to the ruins see much to make the final disaster seem all too real, and its sudden effects resulted in the excavators finding domestic and trade utensils and decorative objects that give us intimate knowledge of personal and community life.

Harmonious Decorations

There is noticeable harmony between the character of the architecture here and the decorations as seen in the wall paintings. Shown at the upper right and lower left in the group, the main portion of each of the peristyle panels has a ground of deep red, broken by green vertical and horizontal bands. The center ornament is a clever imitation of a gold candelabrum.

The top portions with white backgrounds give the impression of open windows looking up into airy structures that are painted for the most part in tones of violet, green and grey. One is a sort of pergola on slender posts.

One of the remaining nine frescoes is shown at upper center, here. These appear to have come from three of the rooms surrounding the peristyle, which is the main excavated area pictured at upper left. This one has an elaborate and whimsical architectural design in yellow or creamy-white on a black ground. Yellow is another background.

Gayety and Freedom Dominate

Seeming fanciful rather than rational, each of the details does have grace and symmetry, and one feels light heartedness and gay taste beneath it all. It may be said that the Greco-Roman elements painted on the wall panel at upper center here are absurdly associated, yet it is all amusing in effect and succeeds by one device or another to break up and push back the flat wall, by suggestions of space and distance.

Robert Adam embodied the lightness and gayety of these decorations in forms of ornament that took their motives from Grecian forms — wreaths, swags, floating figures and objects, honeysuckle, acanthus, rosettes and frets. These elements, animated by the sphinx and griffon and harmonizing with the classic character of the walls on which they were placed, Robert Adam associated with his brothers, developed with marked taste and refinement.

Royal architect from 1762 to 1768, his prestige commanded the patronage of leaders in society and wealth. Furniture was designed by the Brothers Adam for their clients, and so the whole decorative scheme — fabrics, wall coverings, metal work and table ware of silver, glass and china—took on the same character.

Decorated Leathers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Leather is coming into its own as a material suited to a much wider range of fine furniture than the fire-screens and draught-screens which have long been familiar. For some time there have been leather-covered easy chairs and settees in various colors which make an agreeable change from tan. White, ivory and the deeper shades of green and blue are particularly effective, and in one or two instances leather has been used for table tops and as an exterior finish for chests and cabinets.

Hitherto these uses of leather have been adapted mostly to severe, undecorated furniture in modern style. Today the interest in period styles is being renewed. Fine period reproductions are being universally admired and sought after, and there is a return to more elaborate ornament both in furniture and interior decoration.

This gives an opportunity for richer effects in leather, which is really a period-style material. Its hand-decoration was one of the chief industries of Cordova, in Spain, and other continental centers, from the eleventh to the seventeenth centuries. That work used to be embossed with elaborate patterns in gold or silver gilt, the spaces between the ornaments painted in brilliant colors in oils. The patterns were frequently similar to those seen in sumptuous Florentine damasks.

Leather treated in this way was used for wall hanging and as panels on furniture. There are instances in which abandoned houses have fallen into almost complete decay, yet the decorated leathers have been discovered in sound condition beneath the mould.

There is a return of period style, the use of decorated and embossed leather panels, similar in style and quality to stamped and painted leatherwork of the seventeenth century. We have lately seen leather applied to a suite of bedroom furniture in the manner of a veneer, and the result is one of great richness.

The style of the furniture was a modern interpretation of Queen Anne. The leather was in tones of cream, green, red and silver, and the carcase work was cellulosed pale green, the bases and legs being finished in antique silver. The suite was a fine example of the new period note now re-appearing in contemporary furniture.

We Acquire a Cellar Room

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Cambridge

Converting extra basement space into a game or party room has been done and frequently written up in recent years. Many houses, both those with limited space and those with more, have blossomed out with cellar rooms which provide for ping pong, hobbies, or parties which might otherwise disturb some members of a family. Articles on "How to make a cellar look like a ship's cabin, or a hunting lodge in the Adirondacks" overran newspapers and magazines.

Our own need for space, which became urgent last year, was much more fundamental. We needed a room that could be used to sleep and work in; a room that would be an essential part of the house. Installing such a room naturally presented problems that a playroom would not, and our solution, which has turned out amazingly well, shows that the task can be accomplished with a little ingenuity and no great expense.

Prospects Not Encouraging

The cellar corner which we picked out for the projected room was a discouraging sight when we first thought of the job. Two sides of the room formed by the corners were rough granite; the heavy pillar of the chimney made the third, while the fourth side was open into the rest of the cellar. Large water pipes ran along the two outer sides, and the floor was the usual cellar cement, littered with accumulations of years.

At the very beginning we were so fortunate as to enlist the services of the gardener and general factotum to all the families in the neighborhood. He tempered our flights of fancy with good sense, and evolved many ideas which proved to be invaluable.

After ceiling, floor and walls had been well washed down, he constructed a light beaver-board partition on the fourth and open side of the room. A door in this wall opened into a little anteroom, leading to the cellar stairs, which had the double advantage of separating the room from the rest of the cellar and of connecting it with the upstairs house.

His next step seemed a stroke of genius, as he covered the unsightly pipes on the wall with a box-like construction, which made a sort of low shelf along one wall. In the bay window on the other wall he made a raised dais with three steps, leading down to the floor—a truly regal setting for a bed. A small but well-designed closet in one corner completed the actual construction.

Cold Water Paint for Walls

Painting the room, which we did ourselves, was no Herculean task. Once the granite walls had been cleaned and the beaver-board treated to a coat of sizing, ordinary muresco (cold water paint) proved wholly satisfactory. For color we chose a soft yellow, evolved after a few trials. The cement floor was painted and covered with a large carpet.

Furnishing and decorating the room, however, was an even more laborious and fascinating task than the construction. Although the oil burner outside kept the room dry, some other means of heating was desired on New England winter mornings. After much search in second-hand shops, we found an attractive little Franklin stove in Boston's famous Morgan Memorial. This was installed merely by cutting in the chimney a hole for the smoke pipe. The result was both comfort and decorative value. A big copper kettle for firewood completed the heating picture.

If the rest of the furniture did not equal the quality of the portion just described, good judgment and taste helped to make the general effect the more varied and interesting. On the studio couch on the dais was placed a Paisley shawl with a black background in contrast to the yellow wall, while at the head of the bed stood a carved Swiss table. Against one wall was a small desk; in a corner opposite, a low Italian table. Facing the stove, almost in the center of the room, was placed a Louis XV love-seat, long since discarded from upstairs. Its state of disrepair was disguised by a home-made slip-cover.

Such a brief account can hardly more than suggest the success of our venture, nor can it convey the pleasure we took in working it out seeing it develop, and the enjoyment of it when completed. I can only wish that others may have the same good fortune and fun, when solving their problems of added space.

Jeannette Eyre

Linoleum Inlaid To Order

There's style news in linoleum these days. Time was when this durable floor-covering was seen only in back-hall and kitchen, its dull colors and stodgy patterns not attractive enough for the front of the house. But all that has changed in the last few years. Inlaid linoleum is now made in patterns and colors that are welcomed by decorators and homemakers alike for any room in the house.

Most popular is the marbleized variety—a richly veined effect made in many pleasing color schemes. Some time ago decorators started using this, adding interest with strips and inset designs cut out of plain linoleum. But the handwork involved made it a little too expensive for most homeowners, so two years ago a smart linoleum manufacturer started cutting a wide variety of these designs by machine at the factory. As a result, these inset designs now cost little more than the linoleum floor alone.

All this one learns by visiting the Nairn Style Show, which is to continue through March 31 at R. H. White's in Boston. In alcoves there are set up parts of a kitchen and a bathroom, and a number of other groups. These show not only how attractive inlaid linoleum floors may be, but also demonstrate the handsome effect of the same material of a thinner type when applied to walls.

The kitchen floor has material in mottled cream and coral, with inset design in coral and soft green, the sink shelves and table top in coral. The bathroom floor is in marbleized blue-green, has an inset border and a center design of red and cream.

Stock inserts which were at hand came in six geometric shapes, each in three sizes. These can be arranged in a great variety of patterns, and as they come in 23 colors, the possibilities of personal choice in design are almost numberless. Cove, or convex, corners for floors and stairs is another useful and pleasing device that seems to have been worked out in a practical and thorough manner.

Current and Coming Exhibitions

New York

The Decorators' Gallery, 745 Fifth Avenue, is holding through April 30 an exhibition of eight garden and room settings, designed for summer living. From March 21 through April 4, it will have on view a display of decorative murals.

* * *

The Metropolitan Museum of Art opens on April 25 an exhibition of paintings of life in America from 1616 to the beginning of the World War. This collection of from 200 to 300 canvases illustrates the outer aspects of the American scene, and will be staged in the museum as a special World's Fair feature.

* * *

The Museum of Modern Art will open to the public its new building at 11 West 53rd Street on May 10. Not only will the building be on view, but an exhibition of the various fields of modern art with which the museum has been concerned during the ten years of its existence. Until May 10 the museum will hold no exhibition.

* * *

The Joseph Aronson Gallery, 215 East 58th Street, has on exhibition until April 18, decorative ceramics and handwoven fabrics.

* * *

At the Art Institute of Light, 580 Lexington Ave., Thomas Wilford will continue to show through April his static and mobile light and color compositions.

A Room's Colors

Emphasizing the extreme modern note in decoration, a living room has walls and woodwork painted pale powder-blue, and canary colored drapes frame the windows and contrast with the dark brown rug. A soft, medium-blue material upholsters the sofa, one chair combines the tones of the sofa and rug in its figured material and another chair is covered with canary color fabric.

Bedroom of the 1700's

Walls painted a soft shade of gray-green are accented by window and dressing-table hangings of striped fabric in shades of gray and red, in an 18th century bedroom with a cream color carpet. A chaise longue covered in gray and an armchair in green chintz blend subtly with the subdued tones of the background.

Georgian House Given to City

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Bristol, England

A fine town house of the 1700's has been presented to this city by Canon R. T. Cole, and has recently been opened as an adjunct to the Museum and Art Gallery. Situated in Great George Street, the house has associations with Wordsworth and Coleridge, and it is claimed that Lord Nelson stayed there at the time he received the Freedom of Bristol.

By good fortune, furniture of practically the same period has been loaned to the city for a number of years by Mr. Christopher G. W. Blathwayt. He is leasing Dyrham Park, the ancient home of the Blathwayts, and has offered the corporation the entire contents of the house, which was built in 1795-1805. Although Canon Cole's house is a little later in date, this splendid range of domestic furniture looks completely at home in its new surroundings.

It is planned to lay out the garden with examples of contemporaneous flowers and shrubs. A fig tree is already growing there, and it is of interest to remember that two hundred years ago, when cold storage was unknown, the trees were used as open air larders on account of their reputed freedom from flies.

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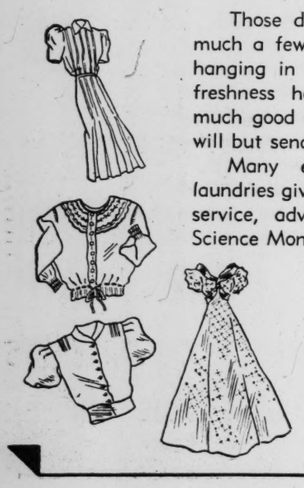

Those dresses that you liked so much a few weeks ago, but are now hanging in the closet because their freshness has left them — there is much good wear in them yet, if you will but send them to the cleaners.

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British Savants Open New Chapter In Research Book

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

READING, England March 28—Today marks the official opening of a new chapter in the story of natural science.

For meeting here today is the first subcommittee of the "Research Brain Trust," found·d last year by the British Association for the Advancement of Science with the aim of relating the progress of research with the practical problems of the man-in-the-street.

The "Brain Trust" is formally known as the Division for the Social and International Relations of Science. The Committee in charge of the Division includes among its members Lord Stamp, railroad director and economist, Mr. H. G. Wells, Dr. Julian Huxley, writer and zoologist, Prof. N. F. Hall, head of the new National Institute for Social and Economic Research, Prof. A. V. Hill, Nobel Prize winner, Sir John Orr, nutrition expert, and Prof. Sir R. G. Stapledon, agricultural research worker knighted in the New Year's Honors List.

This division of savants is in future to be concerned with the well-being of ordinary folk, with their pay envelopes, their leisure their homes, their food. And, more than that, it is to be concerned with the international exchange of knowledge so that ordinary persons of many nations may benefit from the advances in knowledge made elsewhere.

Nutrition of Food-Buying

The subcommittee which opens today is concerned with nutrition. Its members include Sir John Orr and Professor Hall, the first an expert on the physical aspects of nutrition, the second an expert on the economic aspects of food production and food-buying.

Others on the Committee include a journalist, Mr. Ritchie Calder, who is incidentally the first "popular" writer in Britain to be honored with an official capacity in the citadels of research, an expert on hygiene, Mr. G. P. Crowden, and an expert on agricultural economics, Mr. K. A. H. Murray.

Several other important subcommittees have also been set up and are to meet shortly.

These include committees on such topics as the economic requirements of nations, the influence of natural scientific and technical developments on the relative importance of different industries and on the total volume of employment, the question of supplementing existing national research organizations whether in normal circumstances or at time of emergency, and the co-ordination and subsequent public presentation of work on nutrition and agriculture.

Research and Taxation

On other subjects, such as lines of research in social psychology, the desirability of a consumers' research council, and the technique, use, and distribution of light metals, appropriate sections of the Association will be taken into consultation. Contact has already been established with organizations at work on such subjects as a survey of research in Great Britain, the prospective effects of changes in the population structure on economics, society and occupations, and the incidence of taxation on natural scientific research.

It is hoped to co-operate with the International Council of Scientific Unions, which has already set up a Committee on Science and its Social Relations with a view to preparing a report of world-wide scope.

It is already evident that two of the most important functions of the Division are to be to co-ordinate the large amount of work which has already been done or undertaken by numeous existing oganizations, and to make the best use of the Association's platform to bring the results of such work before the public. An executive subcommittee has prepared an extensive program of work for the full committee.

Guggenheim Honor Awarded to 69 In 1939 Fellowships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Grants of 69 fellowships, worth $150,000, were announced by the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation March 27, following its fifteenth annual Nation-wide competition among more than 1,000 applicants. The awards were based on the candidates who gave "most promise of adding to the scholarly and artistic power of this country," a condition named by Mr. and Mrs. Simon Guggenheim, who, in 1925, established the foundation in memory of a son and who have given the foundation all its endowment.

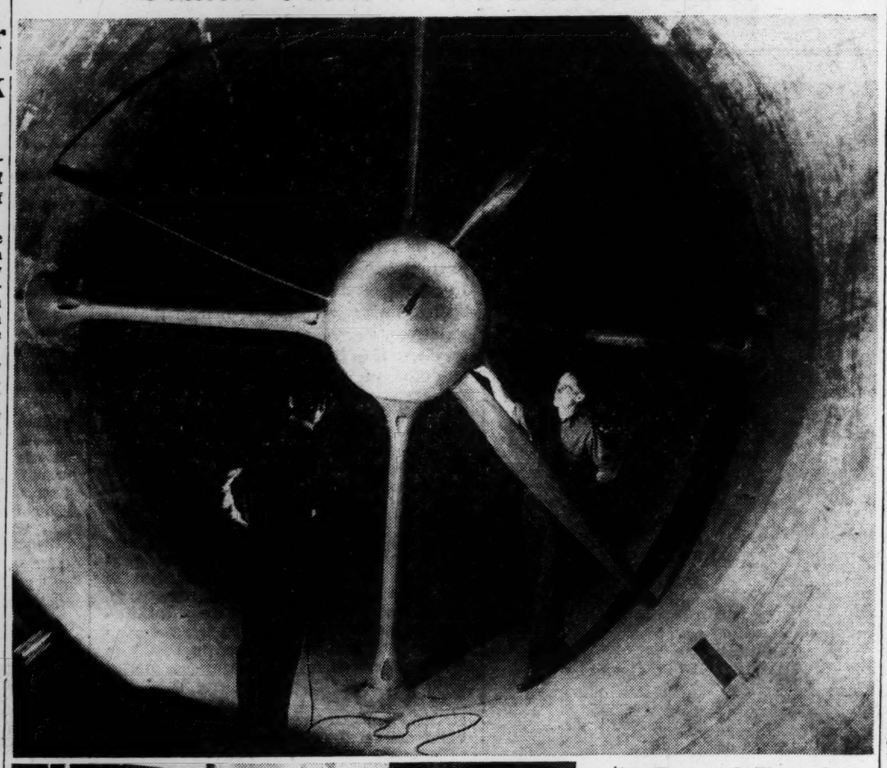
The Guggenheim fellowships are granted to scholars and artists who by their previous work have shown themselves to have unusual ability. Men and women, married and single, of all races and creeds who are citizens or permanent residents of the United States are eligible on equal terms. Recipients in the awards may work anywhere in the world where their work can best be done. Forty-three of the Fellows named will work abroad in whole or in part. The stipends are usually $2,500 a year.

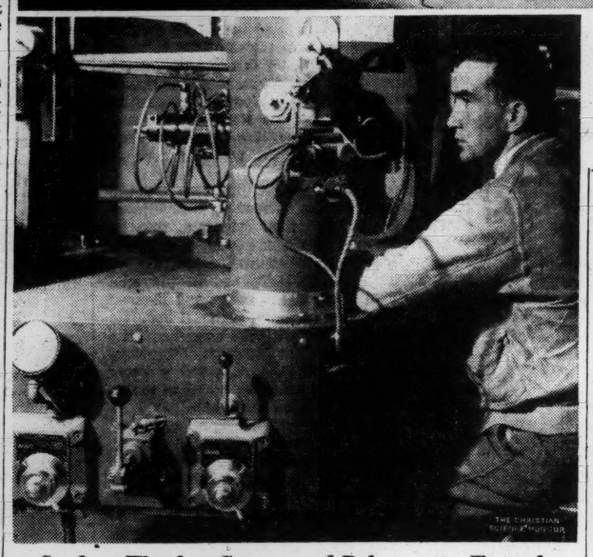
Among the new fellows are Howard Wolf, an associate editor of the Cleveland News, who will prepare a history of the American Press Association; John Dos Passos, well-known author, who will write a series of essays on the basis of the present American conceptions of freedom of thought; John Joseph Mathews, a writer and ranchman of Pawhuska, Okla., who will prepare a book based on the conflicting expressions of the American Indian and the invading European in religion, philosophy, and the creative arts; Herschel Brickell, New York literary critic, who will write a history of Natchez, Miss., and following its completion, a book on Spain.

Berries Take Work

As long as 11 years of breeding work involving approximately 60,000 seedlings of known parentage may be required to produce a new variety of strawberries of commercial value.

Seattle Joins Wind-Tunnel Cities





Air Research Tunnel

University of Washington is latest to add a wind tunnel to its aeronautics laboratory. The powerful blades make air blasts up to 200 miles an hour for testing airplane models. Tunnel was built with PWA assistance.

Student Watches Gauges and Balances on Tunnel

U. S. Air Line Spent 10 Years Preparing for Atlantic Flying

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

A decade of diplomatic effort and physical research was the apprentice period which made possible the 10,000-mile test flight over the Atlantic Ocean that Pan American Airways' Boeing "Yankee Clipper" is now making.

It was early in 1929 that Pan American made preliminary negotiations for landing rights abroad, launched its routes study, and weather research which sent expeditions to Labrador, Greenland, and Iceland and individual observers out on the ship lanes and to the Azores. In 1933 came the flight of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh which covered both sides of the Atlantic between the Equator to above the Arctic Circle.

With the present flight completed Pan American's overwater flying log will be 4,500,000 miles. Germany's Luft Hansa is second with 790,000 miles; France's Air France third with 580,000 miles; Britain's Imperial Airways fourth with 245,000 miles.

With permission now to tap all European centers, Pan American formally applied recently to the Civic Aeronautics Authority for permission to start service to these areas. Hearings on this application are now scheduled to begin on April 3. At that time it is expected that the role which American Export Lines' proposed air service to the Mediterranean may play will become known. This week's Pan American test flight, a preliminary to the granting of formal approval, goes by way of Baltimore to the Azores, Lisbon, Marseilles (by way of the Bay of Biscay), Southampton, and Foynes (Eire). Because ice still blocks Newfoundland the return flight will be over the same route with a possible stop at Bermuda. (American Export Lines plans its first test flight early in April.)

* * *

Wind Tunnel at Seattle

Way ahead will be that school or university which already has courses in aviation and facilities for research if and when President Roosevelt's plan to develop 20,000 pilots yearly goes into action. Way ahead, indeed, therefore, is the school of aeronautics at the University of Washington, Seattle, where a new aeronautics laboratory was recently completed as a PWA project. The building incorporates a wind tunnel for testing plane models with wind velocities up to 200 miles an hour; precision testing machinery and instruments. Here by means of delicate gauges aeronautical students may read off pressures, velocities, vacuums, lift and resistance in the wind tunnel, and actually see aeronautical theory in operation.

* * *

CAA Week Full

Last week the Civil Aeronautics Authority:

Issued a certificate of public convenience and necessity to Chicago and Southern Air Lines as required unde the "grandfather clause" of the CAA act, for passenger, mail, and express service between Chicago and New Orleans, La., with intermediate stops at Peoria, Bloomington, and Springfield, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., Memphis, Tenn., and Greenwood and Jackson, Miss.

Made 16 additional recommendations, through its Air Safety Board, as a result of its investigation of the accident to a United Air Lines transport plane off the coast of California last November.

Simplified requirements for private pilots' license renewals, by allowing total of 15 hours solo time, plus five hours solo in each type of plane for which renewal is sought, instead of the 15 hours in each classification now required; or, obtain one hour's dual instruction, three hours solo, and one hour's check with an instructor, from a qualified school or teacher.

Started a program to encourage seaplane flying by making available through the co-operation of the National Youth Administration, a standard 10 by 22-foot float supported by steel drums, with wind cones and mooring facilities, at a cost of about $100, to communities desiring such facilities.

A. D. H.

Work Starts on Big Airport in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Actual construction on a $10,000,000 airport on the Virginia side of the Potomac River near Washington by the Federal Government is under way.

Plans call for filling in part of the Potomac River and adjacent marches at Gravelly Point on the Virginia side between Washington and Alexandria. Fill material will be secured by dredging the river. The site of the airport is to be reclaimed from the river.

The colossal airport will comprise most of th area beyond the curve of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway to include the largest island, as far as the promontory. The marshes within the curve of the highway also will be converted into solid ground.

The PWA earmarked $6,300,000 for the project and the WPA allocated $3,586,561. Construction is expected to be completed substantially by early 1940.

N. C. Drama Festival Calls Thousands to Chapel Hill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Approximately 200 actors, playwrights and directors, more than 500 participants and thousands of spectators, were in Chapel Hill for the sixteenth annual drama festival and State tournament, which lasted the greater part of a week. The official opening featured the presentation by the Rocky Mount Little Theater of "Old Golden Weed," by James Bunn Dowdy, of Rocky Mount, N. C., which won the Carolina Playmaker Award this spring for the best full-lenth original play submitted in a State-wide contest, conducted in Chapel Hill.

Several plays were given each day and prominent among those taking part in the festivities were: Dr. Frederick H. Koch, director of the Carolina Playmakers; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the Greater University of North Carolina; Miss Sarah Gertrude Knott, director of the National Folk Festival, Washington; Dr. Archibald Henderson, and others.

Real Estate Men Advise Building Low-Rent Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Speakers at a regional conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, held here, discussed ways to rehouse wage earners through private construction. The restoring of Colt Village, Hartford, Conn., was given as an example of what private capital can do. This sub-division was built 75 years ago by Col. Samuel Colt, firearms inventor and manufacturer. Run-down and obsolete in 1936, it was given a final blow by floods.

Then came the rehabilitation. "At a cost of about $1,100 per family unit for the eight-family buildings," said Aubry Maddock, a former President of the Connecticut Real Estate Association, "obsolete, uninhabitable buildings were transformed into housing of such attractiveness that 40 of the three-room units were rented in four days."

Rentals, he showed, are comparable with those of the Federal housing projects, averaging about $6.60 a room by the month. Each building pays on the average $300 a year in municipal taxes, as compared with a service charge of $57.60 a year, which he estimates a Federal unit would pay in lieu of taxes.

This sounded interesting to the real estate men who, in general, oppose subsidies in the form of tax remission, because they fear it will end in boosting taxes on the remaining property.

But Mr. Maddock warned his colleagues against rushing too hastily into a project such as this one. "Each project must be analyzed and its soundness proved," he said. "Our experience has been that best results are obtained when the properties are within walking distance both of centers of employement and of the central trading area."

Title I of the FHA act, insuring modernization and repair loans, as well as loans on new construction up to $2,500, was defended by Newton C. Farr, of Chicago, Vice-President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. This will lapse on July 1, unless Congress votes extension, he noted.

One-third of the houses in the United States ought to be pulled down and new ones put up in their places, according to James Shelby Thomas of Detroit, President of the Chrysler Institute of Engineering. His plea was to get the whole country thinking about improving, building, modernizing, and enlarging. "Our problem," he said, "is to get a national urge to build, as definite as establishing the colonies was with our forefathers." He advocated more goods, better goods, lower prices, and wider use.

Senate Committee Approves Douglas

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously approved today President Roosevelt's nomination of William O. Douglas to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

The nomination now goes to the Senate, where confirmation appears assured. The sandy-haired, 40-year-old Douglas, now Chairman of the Securities Commission, was appointed to succeed Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, 82, who retired recently.

Mr. Douglas was Mr. Roosevelt's fourth appointee to the high bench.

Educators Foster Move To Halt Fascists in U. S.

KANSAS CITY (AP)—The Rev. L. M. Birkhead disclosed March 26 the Friends of Democracy of which he is National Director, had formed a committee of outstanding educators and business and professional men to promote its work of combatting fascism in the United States.

Prominent on the list of those who have accepted membership are Thomas Mann, exiled German author; Dr. Will Durant, author, and Dr. Robert A. Millikan, physicist of the California Institute of Technology.

Canada Prepares For Inflow With Royal Visitation

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC, March 28—With King George VI and Queen Elizabeth of England scheduled to disembark here on May 15 for the start of their spring tour of Canada, this Province, as well as the other eastern provinces of Canada—Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick—are making preparations to handle what probably will be the largest auto-tourist crowds ever to visit these regions in a single season.

The coming of the King and Queen will open, much earlier than usual, the travel flood gates to these four original provinces. With highways vastly improved, Eastern Canada expects thousands of motor tourists from the United States to travel extensively through the four provinces this spring and summer.

Motorists crossing the border for the first time in six years will find the dirt and gravel roads they once traveled now concrete and asphalt highways. Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick already are on the second year of an extensive highway program that calls for the expenditure of at least $40,000,000 in the next three years.

In order to facilitate the visiting motorist to Eastern Canada, the Canadian Pacific Railway has issued a booklet entitled "Motor-to-Canada." It is being distributed free throughout the United States by agencies, chambers-of-commerce and automobile clubs. The booklet is well-illustrated, contains up-to-date road maps, and gives information on hotels, custom regulations, fishing licenses, motor vehicle laws, and steamship connections.

* * *

Construction of two new 10-car "400's" for the North Western Line is progressing rapidly and the trains will be ready in early summer.

* * *

The Swiss Federal Railroads are at present building a 12,000-horsepower locomotive which will be one of the sights in the Transportation section of the Swiss National Exposition at Zurich. This monster engine will later be used on the St. Gotthard line.

* * *

A summer tour of the world for $935, tourist class, is being offered to travelers by the Canadian Pacific Steamships, in co-operation with the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The tour, sponsored by Lissone Lindeman Travel Service of New York and Chicago, leaves Quebec for Southampton June 24 aboard the S. S. Empress of Britain where the traveler boards the P. & O. S. S. Cartage for Tangiers, Marseilles, Malta, Egypt, Arabia, India, Ceylon, Malaya, and Hong Kong. At this point passengers board the Empress of Britain for the remainder of the journey.

* * *

The French Line's steamship Paris will sail from New York on June 24 on its 1939 cruise and will follow a route which promises to be even more interesting than that of other years, according to word received from Raymond Whitcomb, sponsors of the cruise. It will begin with a call at Madeira, and, after visits to Lisbon and Brest will go to two new ports, Plymouth and Cherbourg.

* * *

The annual North Cape-Russia Cruise of the Cunard liner, Franconia, is scheduled to leave New York on July 1, going direct to Iceland, a distance of nearly 3,000 miles. Later the Franconia will call at the North Cape, the Norwegian fjords and cities, and various ports in Sweden, Denmark, Danzig, Finland, and Russia.

* * *

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, lands of sunlit nights, will be the objective this summer of 10 special independent tours announced this week by the Anchor Line. Sailing from New York every Tuesday beginning June 6, the tours also will include a journey from Glasgow through the Trossachs to Edinburgh and will feature sightseeing in and about London.

* * *

A number of attractive all-expense vacation cruises on Canada's Great Lakes and Rivers is being offered by the Canada Steamship Lines. Outstanding is the "Richelieu Cruise" through French habitant country along the lower St. Lawrence and through the gorges of the mighty Saguenay River.

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The Home Forum

American Plan

MR. JONES snapped off the radio with a gesture of decision.

Mrs. Jones glanced over at him inquiringly.

"It has just occurred to me what the American Plan is," he said.

"American Plan? What do you mean? I didn't know there was an American Plan."

"That's just it," he retorted. "The American Plan is really no plan at all. We used to hear a great deal about the Russians' Five Year Plan. I suppose the Germans have a plan and the Italians have a plan. However much we may disapprove of their plans, we have to admit that they *are* plans. But the American Plan is nothing but a way of serving dinner."

"Table d'hôte," murmured Mrs. Jones. "Of course."

* * *

"IN OTHER WORDS," Mr. Jones went on, "in America you are welcome to everything on the card. You don't have to choose. You don't have to plan. You can merely let it all come on the table and taste a bit of everything."

"But don't you suppose there are far more people in America who have to select their meals economically and pay for only what they eat, than there are people ordering full-course dinners?"

"I'm not thinking of food," said Jones. "I'm thinking of other things. The radio, for instance. How many people pick and choose their programs carefully and how many let the radio run hour after hour—people who wouldn't for a moment leave the water running in the sink after they had taken a drink? Good music, cheap music, news, advertising, skits, tomfoolery—all in one indiscriminate stream. And that's true of American life in general. The mass of Americans read the same papers, go to the same movies, listen to the same programs, think the same thoughts. The result is mediocrity. No culture. No distinction. And it is all based on the fallacy that you have a right to everything and have time for everything."

* * *

MRS. JONES CLOSED her eyes as if to think more clearly. "Isn't that what education is for—to teach us to discriminate?"

"How can it teach us to discriminate when it doesn't discriminate itself? In school children are loaded down with miscellaneous 'activities,' and in college the elective system teaches you that there is time enough in four years for a little bit of everything. There are courses on everything imaginable. Everything but a course on choosing—a course on learning to get along without superfluities and distractions."

Mr. Jones stood up. "The trouble is, Martha, there is too much of a lot of things today. Fifty years ago papers and books were comparatively scarce in some regions. There wasn't enough music to go round. People naturally and rightly took all they could get. Now there is an over-production of some things, a glut, a saturation. Yet still people are taking it all as it comes along. How can anybody expect great art and noble ideals in a civilization in which the lives of the run of people are cluttered and clogged with endless going and coming and cheap entertainment?"

* * *

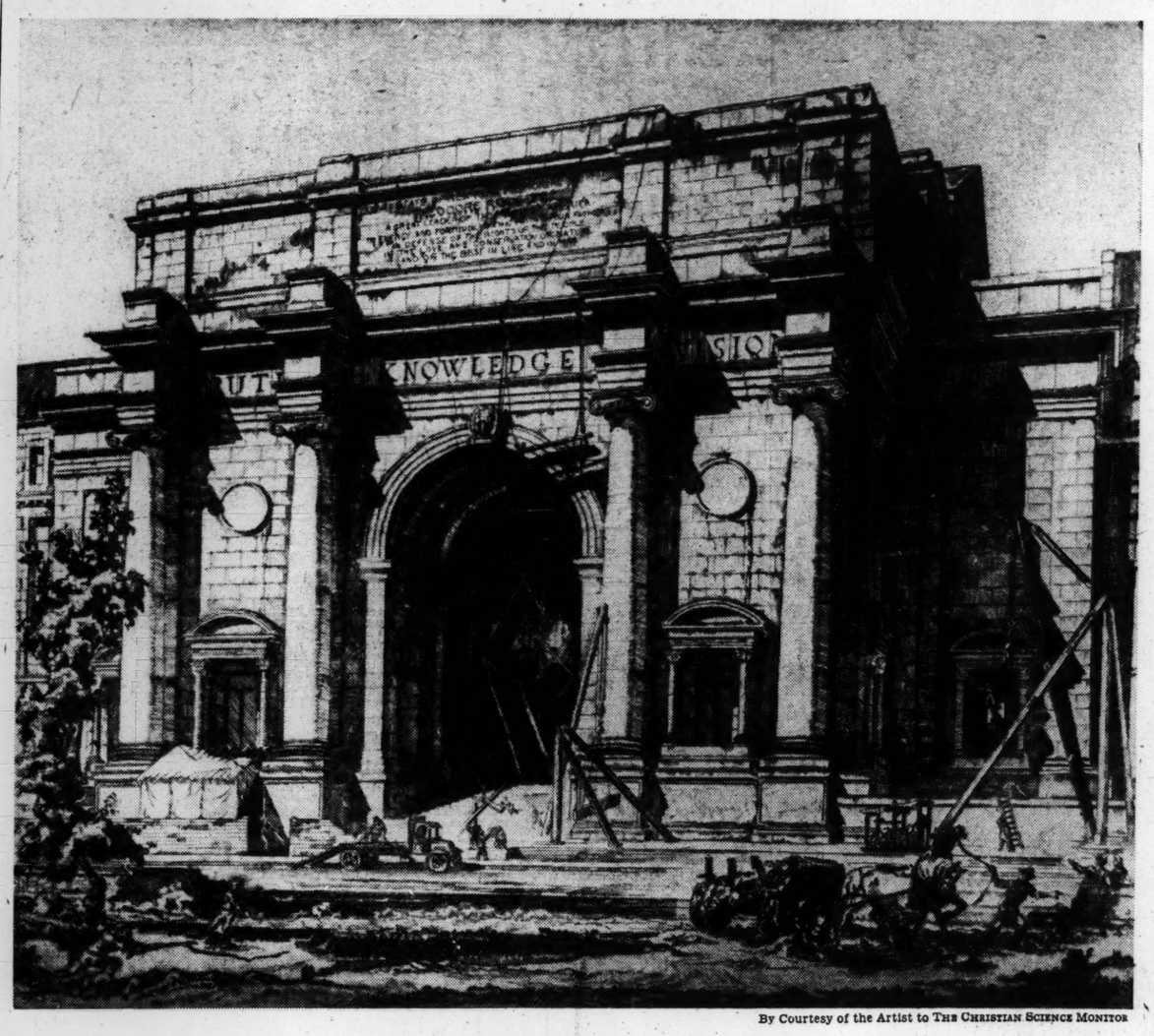
MRS. JONES OPENED her eyes suddenly. "But, Henry, haven't you got your American Plan the wrong way round? Don't you really mean that some Europeans are trying to live on the American Plan? Isn't it Germany and Italy that have to eat what's set before them? Here in America we may be very poor choosers, but at least we are free to choose. Americans may lack distinction, may be as undistinguished and indistinguishable as machine-made products. But, thank heaven, we are not regimented. After all, this American Plan we talk about was not invented in America. If America has invented or discovered any plan of eating, I should say it is the cafeteria plan where you are confronted with a bewildering assortment of food and you have to use your wits to pick out what you really want and can afford. I remember in a cafeteria once sitting across from a woman who was making a meal of spaghetti, rolls, and cake. A rather overdose of starch, I thought. But that woman had a better chance of learning about foods than if she had been ordered what to eat. Wasn't it Lincoln who said that the cure of misuse of liberty was more liberty—or something like that?"

Mr. Jones sat down slowly. "Martha, I've known and loved you for some twenty years, but never before did I know how eloquent you could be."

"But isn't it true, what I've been saying?"

"Of course it's true," he said. "And it's not the first time we've both been right."

ROBERT FRANCIS



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ROOSEVELT WING": *An Etching by Hugh Botts*

AMONG the graphic arts workers dealing in the elements of etching, lithography, and engraving, perhaps none of the younger American men shows greater promise than Hugh Botts, the New York craftsman. A student of etching for only a little more than a decade, he has just been honored by election to the august Society of American Etchers, and by the receipt of the Martha Fort Anderson prize of the Southern Printmakers Association.

His print, "Roosevelt Wing," which won the Anderson prize, is a bitten-line etching created by the same technique that was made famous by Rembrandt and Whistler. Like his other subjects, its locale is New York City, and he has interpreted this section of the American Museum of Natural History in the same bold manner with which he approaches all of his work.

In the style of his other works, part is fact and part is fancy, but a critical purist could discover little with which to find fault. Actually, the foreground has been improved by the elimination of sordid details, while the inclusion of the more romantic figures of the work-team and the modulated planes of the earth have added to the composition and enhanced the majestic grandeur of the building.

The artist tells of working the greater part of one summer on the creation of this single etching. It is a straightforward presentation of an imposing segment of the New York scene.

Edouart Begins His Career as Silhouettist

IN THE memorable year of eighteen hundred and thirty-nine, when Martin Van Buren was President, and the first strains of the Singing Campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too" were beginning to thrill the hearts of the people; when men wore tall beaver hats, as a matter of course, but little fringed parasols had replaced the coquetry of the fan, Augustin Amant Constance Fidèle Edouart, to give him the full dignity of his names, stepped upon our continent—not, perhaps, with the earlier flourish of Sir Christopher Gardiner, but still, I am convinced, with an air, and with the same superior, and, alas, now obsolete manners. A comparatively small town New York was then, with a population of something between two and three hundred thousand: old Trinity had just been demolished; the first refrigerators delighted housewifely souls; real estate, from Twenty-First to Twenty-Fourth Street, sold for scarcely more than fifty dollars a lot; Charlotte Cushman was playing Nancy in *Oliver Twist*; and if Edouart, as Mrs. Nevill Jackson believes, landed in August, he distanced his mechanical competitor, the daguerreotype, by four months, since that was not introduced to America until December of the same year, when, according to a contemporary, "it excited great interest and wonder." There's New York for you in eighteen thirty-nine!

I like to picture Broadway as it must have been then, when Edouart lodged at Number 114, and cut his first American shadows. Greener it was, I am sure; more tranquil. Now, whenever I ride by through the maelstrom of crowds and cars, I shut my eyes, and instead of a huge office building see the three-storied brick house owned by Mr. Roe Lockwood: high stoop, slanting roof, dormer windows, and all. Charming, I assure you! Though I always wonder, too, if in this new country Edouart did not miss the gray splendors of Edinburgh, the great castle looming above Princes Street and Holyrood, where the exiled Charles the Tenth dubbed him his Black Knight.

Of course you know the story of this skillful, dogmatic, utterly serious-minded Frenchman? . . . Edouart was born in Dunkerque in 1789; a gallant soldier, he fought with such distinction in Napoleon's army that he was decorated; then, by the ill-fortunes of war losing most of his property at the time of the Evacuation of Holland, he came to England, where he so much hoped to make a livelihood by teaching French. . . . Edouart found too many rivals in an already overcrowded field, and quickly turned his natural adroitness to working in hair, then a favorite fashion. I have never seen any of these fragile masterpieces, but Mrs. Nevill Jackson mentions an interesting list, among them "Mosaic Hair Works" and portraits of pet dogs, done, I fancy, from their own silky coats.

Such minute perfection of detail . . . was, nevertheless, an excellent apprenticeship for his silhouette cutting which was to follow, and which he began in 1825, not at all by intention, but by the lucky chance of a heated argument. Edouart tells the tale himself dramatically; you can see him as he bustles the old father into a proper position, seizes a pair of scissors from a workbasket, blacks a quickly torn piece of paper with candle snuffers, and snips a silhouette infinitely superior to the mechanical shade the family had been commending. . . .

This was the beginning of twenty-four years of continuous cutting,—of perhaps a hundred thousand silhouettes, too—his first professional portrait being the likeness of Dr. Majendie, the Bishop of Bangor, who considered the profile such a success that he ordered forty copies and had all the rest of his family silhouetted as well.—From "Shades of Our Ancestors," by ALICE VAN LEER CARRICK. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Recurrence

We saw the landscape leap alive from snow,
A crocus broke to music like a flame,
A jonquil lit its waxen taper, lo
A tulip answered when we called its name.
The grass came springing in the dell, a tree
Put on its sheath of burning emerald,
And down beside the sea dunes and the sea,
The morning-glories answered when we called.

It was a day of brimming sky, we heard
The birds shout gold, the brook's faint aria,
And in the silver thicket, violets stirred,
And April swept past every barrier:
Be brave, stand with me in this sleeping glen,
The miracle will come to pass again.

HAROLD VINAL

The Wonder of Angkor Vat

BEYOND a bank of water-lilies in the still moat,—beyond a cloistered wall that seems to have no beginning or end,—the great bulk of Angkor Vat drives its stone wedge into the sky. A pilgrim who came here because of a torn picture that he saw many years ago in a trench on the Western Front knows now why writers innumerable have failed to convey an idea of the atmosphere of this vast temple. One looks upon it through misty eyes and with an odd constriction of the throat, for there is only one Angkor. There is no such monument to a vanished people anywhere else in the world. . . .

The sun is setting now and the gold has come back to the vaulting minarets. The lacework of rock is fragile as cobweb in the gathering shadow, and with the half-light of early evening the central pyramid has taken on an awe-inspiring size. It seems futile to record its grandeur. One doesn't describe an Angkor. One just gazes at it in silence and amazement. . . .

The moat is broad and filled with water so that, as J. Commaille expressed it: "Angkor Vat is isolated like an island in the middle of a lake." The façade of the temple proper is five times as wide as the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Paris. The central tower is more than two hundred feet high. . . .

The construction of the pyramids of Egypt was a task of minor importance compared with the building of Angkor Vat. For the works of Ghizeh it was necessary to haul the stone only across the valley of the Nile from the quarries beyond the present city of Cairo. Some of the rock used in Angkor Vat is believed to have come from points more than forty miles distant, part of it by water, much of it overland on rollers. And there is no group of structures in Egypt, not excepting even Karnak, as intricately carved as was this.

The causeway leading to the western gate of the temple enceinte is an oddity of engineering. It would be enough to excite the wonder of the modern visitor had the huge stone blocks of its construction been squared as were those of the old Roman roads. But the builders of Angkor cared nothing for expediency. The slabs were cut in irregular shapes which meant that each had to be chiseled to fit the one adjoining. The effect as seen under the noonday sun when all of Angkor is shaking with heat waves is like that of a long strip of watered silk.—From "Four Faces of Siva," by ROBERT J. CASEY. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

Eternal Unity of God and Man

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR heavenly Father maintains His creation in uninterrupted harmony; and He is forever revealing, through His spiritual creation, the continuity and perfection of true being. The real man, God's spiritual offspring, can never be separated from the all-inclusive protection of divine Love, nor can he ever lapse from his God-given perfection. Every idea of God is held securely in His tender care throughout eternity.

Christian Science, discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, has brought to light the fact of man's true spiritual identity, drawing a clear distinction between so-called material man and God's idea, the real man made in His likeness. This Science does not admit of two classifications of man, one perfect, the other in need of redemption. It reveals the real man, forever reflecting the one perfect Mind, forever at one with his Father-Mother, God. Just as the study of mathematics trains thought in precision and accuracy, so the study of Christian Science, with its spiritual interpretation of the Scriptures, enables thought rightly to discern in ever-increasing measure the eternal perfection of all that God has created.

As we dwell more and more upon the truth of God's omnipotence, we see that evil experiences are no part of His provision for His children. Beliefs of inharmony, fear, sickness, lack, must be recognized as transitory dreams of mortal thinking. Evil may pretend to have the power to develop and increase, but when we perceive its nature to be unreal, because it is outside of God's kingdom, and therefore unknown to His man, we are able to prove that it cannot touch our lives or affairs. Thus we array ourselves in "the whole armour of God."

When a patient tells a Christian Science practitioner that he is ill, that he is experiencing this or that abnormal condition, that he is generally miserable and afraid, the practitioner rejects the false picture of a sick, discordant mortal, and holds instead to the true concept—man made in the image and likeness of God, untouched by false, material law. He endeavors to lead the patient's thought to the point where, through the operation of Truth in human consciousness, the supposed sufferer begins to change his wrong view and to recognize something of his true spiritual selfhood. As his understanding of spiritual being increases, the false belief in the reality of any discordant conditions is destroyed, and normal activity becomes evident. This change may be gradual, or it may take place in "the twinkling of an eye," but its healing results are sure. In God's kingdom there never has been, and never will be, a sick man who must be made whole. It is mortal delusion which induces mankind to accept disease, or any form of inharmony, as real; and a state of delusion can always be corrected by the perception of that which is true.

When we declare, with spiritually scientific understanding, that God is omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient, and maintain this position in the face of apparent inharmony, we begin to gain spiritual dominion over erroneous conditions, and are less and less affected by them. This is the way to true freedom, the road to harmony. There can be no compromise with error, and there must be unremitting denial of its claims to presence and power. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 274), "Divine Science is absolute, and permits no half-way position in learning its Principle and rule—establishing it by demonstration." We should, under all conditions, endeavor to hold to the truth that, since divine Love could not possibly create it, inharmony has in reality no existence. We should recognize God's ever-loving presence, listen for His voice, and follow His guidance. Then shall we obey the Scriptural admonition (Isaiah 43:1), "Fear not: for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name; thou art mine."

The dream pictures of mortal mind which declare that man is material are false. The carnal so-called mind, which seems to lift its head against omnipotence, is being proved "a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44), even as the Master declared it to be. Christian Scientists are learning that nothing has ever happened to mar the perfection of God's spiritual creation. With buoyant confidence, born of whole-hearted trust in divine Love, they are learning to see themselves and their fellow men, in the reality of being, as now and forever perfect and free.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Éternelle Unité de Dieu et de l'Homme

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

NOTRE Père céleste maintient Sa création dans une harmonie ininterrompue; et par Sa création spirituelle, Il ne cesse de révéler la continuité et la perfection de l'être véritable. Étant le rejeton spirituel de Dieu, l'homme réel ne saurait être séparé de la protection que l'Amour divin étend sur tous; il ne peut jamais déchoir de la perfection que Dieu lui donne. Chaque idée divine est éternellement maintenue dans la tendre sollicitude du Père, où elle se trouve en sécurité.

Découverte et fondée par Mary Baker Eddy, la Science Chrétienne a mis en lumière la véritable identité spirituelle de l'homme; elle a fait une distinction bien nette entre le soi-disant homme matériel et l'idée de Dieu—l'homme réel créé à la ressemblance divine. Cette Science n'admet pas deux manières de classifier l'homme; elle ne dit pas que certains hommes sont parfaits tandis que d'autres auraient besoin de rédemption. Elle révèle l'homme véritable qui, reflétant à jamais l'unique Entendement parfait, est toujours uni à son Père-Mère Dieu. Si l'étude des mathématiques exige que la pensée devienne exacte et précise, l'étude de la Science Chrétienne avec son interprétation spirituelle des Écritures permet de discerner avec justesse et dans une mesure toujours plus grande l'éternelle perfection de tout ce qu'a créé Dieu.

Plus nous nous attachons à la vérité de l'omnipotence divine, plus nous voyons que les maux ne rentrent pas dans ce que Dieu a prévu pour Ses enfants. Les croyances d'inharmonie, de crainte, de maladie, de disette, sont les rêves transitoires du penser mortel et doivent être reconnus comme tels. Peut-être le mal prétend-il pouvoir se développer, augmenter; mais quand nous percevons que sa nature est irréelle parce qu'il est hors du royaume divin—donc inconnu à l'homme de Dieu—nous sommes capables de prouver qu'il ne peut atteindre notre vie ou nos affaires en général. C'est ainsi que nous revêtons "toutes les armes de Dieu."

Lorsqu'un patient dit à un praticien de la Science Chrétienne qu'il est malade, qu'il souffre de telle ou telle condition anormale, qu'il se sent misérable et qu'il a peur, le praticien rejette le faux portrait d'un mortel malade ou sans harmonie; il s'attache au vrai concept de l'homme créé à l'image et selon la ressemblance divines, qui n'a jamais senti les atteintes des fausses lois matérielles. Il s'efforce d'élever la pensée du patient afin que par l'opération de la Vérité dans la conscience humaine, celui qui croyait souffrir commence à changer ses vues erronées, à reconnaître quelque peu son vrai moi spirituel. A mesure qu'augmente sa compréhension de l'être spirituel, la fausse croyance à la réalité de tel ou tel discord se détruit et l'activité normale se manifeste. Qu'il soit graduel ou qu'il se produise "en un clin d'œil," ce changement aboutit toujours à la guérison. Dans le royaume de Dieu, il n'y a jamais eu, il n'y aura jamais de malade auquel il faille rendre la santé. C'est sous l'influence des illusions mortelles que le genre humain accepte en tant que réalité la maladie ou l'inharmonie sous une forme quelconque; or un état d'illusion peut toujours se corriger si l'on perçoit ce qui est vrai.

Lorsque avec une compréhension spirituellement scientifique on déclare que Dieu est omnipotent, omniprésent, omniscient; lorsqu'on maintient cette position malgré les apparences d'inharmonie—on avance vers la maîtrise spirituelle sur les conditions erronées, dont on sent de moins en moins les atteintes. Telle est la voie de la vraie liberté, la route de l'harmonie. Il est inutile de vouloir passer un compromis avec l'erreur: il faut au contraire nier sans relâche toutes ses prétentions à la présence et au pouvoir. Dans le livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy déclare, à la page 274: "La Science divine est absolue, et ne permet pas que l'on s'arrête à mi-chemin en en apprenant le Principe et la règle—l'établissant par la démonstration." Quelles que soient les circonstances, nous devrions nous attacher avec force à cette vérité: puisque l'Amour divin n'a certes pas créé l'inharmonie, celle-ci est irréelle, inexistante. Nous devrions reconnaître la présence et l'amour constants de Dieu, écouter Sa voix, suivre Ses directions. Alors nous pourrons obéir à cette exhortation scripturaire (Ésaïe 43:1): "Ne crains point, car je t'ai racheté. Je t'ai appelé par ton nom; tu es à moi."

Elles sont fausses, pareilles à des songes, les peintures de l'entendement mortel qui soutiennent la matérialité de l'homme. Le prétendu entendement charnel qui semble vouloir résister à l'omnipotence est, selon les paroles du Maître, "menteur et le père du mensonge" (Jean 8:44), comme beaucoup le prouvent actuellement. Les Scientistes Chrétiens apprennent que rien n'a jamais altéré la perfection de la divine création spirituelle. Avec une sereine confiance, une foi sans réserve en l'Amour divin, ils apprennent à voir leurs semblables et à se voir eux-mêmes, dans la réalité de l'être, comme étant parfaits et libres, aujourd'hui et à jamais.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Music of Japan

LIKE most Oriental music, Japanese music is very simple compared with its Western counterpart. A thousand years or more ago was introduced from China and India the *gagaku*, or so-called elegant music, which was very complicated and played by large orchestras. This has disappeared and is played only as classical ceremonial music at the imperial court. The *utai* is a somewhat monotonous vocal music which accompanies the *No* dance and is used among the upper classes. The *zokugaku* or people's music is widely used. Its most common form is vocal accompanied by the samisen or three-stringed guitar. One of my most vivid memories of Japan is of the silvery-toned, slowly played samisen often heard in the evening.—From "Oriental and Occidental Culture," by MAURICE PARMELEE. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Night Comes to the Woods

Night is an owl's wing
across starry skies.

Night is green fire
in wood-creatures' eyes.

Night blows dry leaves where
the wood-creatures walk.

Night lays a shadow where
brook waters talk.

Night is a coon-dog
that bays on the hill.

Night is a soft wind that
whispers, be still—

Night comes to the woods
with all these things,

Her voices of warning,
her sheltering wings.

MILDRED S. FERGUSON

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1939

Motor Sales Weeks Behind Due to Snows

Stock market dip also affects auto business; Pontiac and Nash report gains for 1939.

Motors and Motorways

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Covering Commonwealth Avenue's automobile row this morning for a story on 1939 business, this columnist ran squarely into the peculiar economics of an industry whose sales rise and fall, according to the slightest fluctuations of the weather and the stock market.

For January, practically all dealers reported a sales volume for 1939 cars 50 to 160 per cent better than in 1938. Going into February, the weather and the European situation grew worse and automobile sales dropped somewhat from January levels, but still held up well over February, 1938. Then came March, with its belated snow and a downward dip in the stock market, reflected in radically lowered sales.

If visitors down South had not heard that March swept into New England in a chariot of ice and snow and delayed their trips North, automobile sales might have shown marked improvement this month.

Nash Sales Record High

As it is, a few companies, like Nash, report amazing progress in sales—a 158 per cent increase in January over last year, more than double the business in February, and almost double the sales in March. Nash figures are better than normal but they reflect something of the general trend toward improved conditions.

Nash attributes its unusual showing to its new weather-eye system which brings customers in for demonstrations despite the weather.

Just a bit farther up the avenue, Pontiac dealers report a 20 per cent increase in sales for the first three months over last year. Here the increase of 30 per cent in glass space is reported to be favored by buyers.

Snow Retards Sales

Until March snows came, according to dealers, business was on the upturn. People who had purchased cars did not come in to get them. And those who had thought of buying decided to wait fo. the warm sunshine that has not yet appeared.

Packard presented a different picture. Persons who buy these cars are mostly investors in the stock market. Hence, Packard sales this month, like other large cars, have been delayed, pending an upturn in Wall Street.

For the entire automobile row, business has generally improved, although like the forsythia in the Fenway, March snows and chilly winds have put the industry two to three weeks behind its anticipated growth for the 1939 season.

New Low-Slung Studebaker

This staff writer today rode in one of those new six-cylinder automobiles with the lowest center of gravity of any car on the market, selling in the lowest price range and weighing 600 pounds less than other cars that have no more conveniences—the new Studebaker.

First impressions behind the wheel are those of weight in a small car. This is attained, according to engineers, by the low center of gravity which enables the car to hold the road without swaying.

Studebaker calls its new model the Champion, which sells for as low as $715 delivered. It has an overall length of 185 inches, wheelbase 112, a 75-horsepower engine and independent front wheel suspension.

Mile charts purport to show that it is possible to get 25 to 30 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

Connecticut CCC Hosts

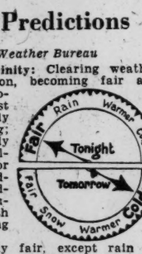
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn.—Marking the sixth anniversary of the Civilian Conservation Corps, celebrations are planned for April 5 in the CCC camps throughout the State which will be marked by "open house" where friends, relatives and the general public may see how these boys live and the kind of work they do.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing weather late this afternoon, becoming fair and slightly colder tonight with lowest temperature slightly below freezing; Wednesday cloudy and cold, to be followed by rain or snow during Wednesday night; moderate to fresh northeast back to north winds, diminishing tonight.



Maine: Generally fair, except rain or snow on the extreme east coast; Wednesday fair followed by snow Wednesday night or Thursday; continued cold.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and continued cold; snow Wednesday night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and continued cold, followed by rain or snow on the coast and snow in the interior Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast winds, backing to north and diminishing tonight and overcast to broken clouds tonight, with rain near Eastport; Wednesday overcast.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	33	Minneapolis	20	20
Bermuda	66	62	New Orleans	—	—
Chicago	30	28	New York	38	38
Denver	16	16	Norfolk	62	60
Helena	26	24	Philadelphia	40	40
Kansas City	38	38	St. Louis	32	32
Los Angeles	50	48	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	70	52	Washington	46	46

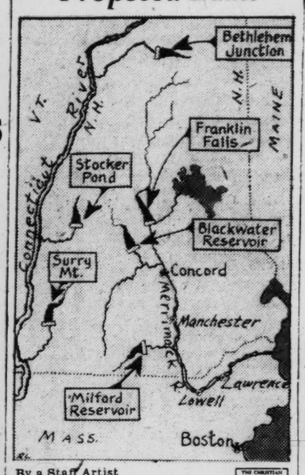
A-7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 28.
B-Minimum, March 27.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 4:56 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 5:17 a. m.; height, 9.7 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:34 p. m.

Proposed Dams



By a Staff Artist

Flood Control Project

Map shows six sites recommended by New Hampshire Flood-Control Commission for Federal dams and reservoirs. Three are in the Merrimack and three in the Connecticut River Valleys.

Rayon Strikers' Benefits Delayed In Woonsocket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—Woonsocket Rayon Company employees who struck Feb. 19, and other employees who joined the picket line, will be penalized by having to wait 10 weeks, instead of the customary two, before they can receive unemployment compensation benefits, Chairman Clemens J. France of the State Unemployment Compensation Board has just ruled. The strike is still in progress.

In announcing his ruling, Mr. France said the strike was precipitated by demands of the spinners for higher wages and better working conditions, and the management then decided to close the entire plant because it was impracticable to operate it without the spinning department. About 300 workers filed claims for unemployment compensation benefits.

Mr. France ruled that the provision of law for the additional waiting period applied to all employees who were responsible for the stoppage of work and the ultimate closing of the plant and to other workers who joined the picket line and "by so doing participated in the strike."

All other workers are entitled to immediate payment of claims.

Woman Wills $500 To 'Voice on Radio'

Because she became captivated with the voice of a radio announcer whom she never had seen, Mrs. Agnes Mae Watson of Dorchester left him $500 in her will.

The bequest was brought out in the Suffolk Probate Court today as relatives contested the will.

Flood Control Accord Nearer, Walsh Reports

War Department asked to approve six dam sites selected by New Hampshire commission.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 28—Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, mediator in the New England flood-control dispute, reported today the War Department is "not unalterably opposed" to the six dam sites approved last Thursday by the New Hampshire Flood-Control Commission.

However, the War Department has not given formal approval to the locations, according to Senator Walsh, who said he had urged the Department not to wait until the New Hampshire Legislature takes final action on the six locations, but to state now whether it approves.

Should the War Department and Legislature indorse selections of the Commission, Army engineers could proceed at once with plans for the projects.

The six sites included three, Franklin Falls, Bethlehem Junction, and Surry Mountain, recently approved by the War Department, and three, Black Water, Milford, and Stocker Pond, which were not in the list of six which Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, proposed through Senator Walsh.

Senator Walsh, after conferring with War Department officials today, stated he gathered the impression the Department is not unalterably opposed to the three new designations but takes the position that, if the New Hampshire Legislature wants to put through the six designated by its Flood-Control Commission, the State must take its chance on subsequent Department approval or disapproval.

A representative of the Department conferred last week with New Hampshire officials when the latter expressed doubt that the three sites which New Hampshire now has eliminated, Claremont, Allentown, and Riverhill could obtain approval of the Legislature. At that conference they discussed the six sites now named by the State Commission.

Meantime the Department, it is indicated, is waiting for formal notification from New Hampshire that it wants these six sites, together with the official wording of the proposed resolution.

Survey Ordered

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Julian L. Schley, Chief of Army Engineers, ordered today detailed surveys of proposed navigation or flood-control improvements on the following waterways:

Merrimack River, Massachusetts and New Hampshire, nine-foot channel to Haverhill, Mass., turning basin and flood protection sought.

Salem Harbor, Mass., further development for commercial and recreational uses.

Y.W.C.A. Head Blames Adults For Problems Facing Youth

Though youth may appear to have no economic security, says Mrs. Austin E. Kimball, President of the Young Women's Christian Association of the United States, "neither will they be in the position of having to pay the price my generation and others paid for our rather dubious security."

Interviewed this morning at the Pioneer Building of the Boston Y. W. C. A., where she will speak this evening, at the organization's 73rd annual meeting, on "What Democracy Means to Youth," Mrs. Kimball expressed the opinion that the frontier of today's young generation is freedom to venture along new lines of human relationship.

The adult world she blamed for having "killed their idealism," and continued, "they are faced with great economic and emotional stress, and we have no rules to offer. I feel that we have been remiss in not taking youth into our policy-making groups. Generation after generation we have wasted that priceless thing youth has to bring to society. We have attempted to beat youth down into the mold of whatever adult world they have come to age in. When we got out of college there were jobs waiting for us, but nine times out of ten, to hold them we had to give up our ideals and our ideas of change."

In regard to the much-debated question of whether married women should continue in industry and the professions, she said she always thought of women as people, that some women make their best contribution to the world by devoting all their time to the home, others make their best contribution by both managing a home and filling a job outside; and that others have the most to offer by giving all their time to industrial or professional life. She believed any attempt to settle the issue by legislation would not provide the answer.

Chief Air Base in R. I.?

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The House Naval Affairs Committee unanimously agreed today to accept an amendment to the navy's air base expansion bill including Quonset Point, R. I., as the major northeastern air base.

The action came after the committee heard a Special Navy Board turn down a proposal to establish a secondary base between Boston and the Canadian border as an auxiliary to Quonset Point.

The Quonset Point Base, which will ultimately cost $25,000,000, was left out of the Navy Air, Fleet and Submarine Base Bill as it passed the House, but the proposal is pending in the Senate Naval Affairs Committee.

Chairman Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, of the House Committee, predicted the Senate Committee would approve the Quonset Point Amendment providing $1,000,000 for purchase of land for the base.

The board's recommendation for the auxiliary base said such a base was impractical.

The report said winter gales and ice and summer fog made unfeasible operations from any base north of Boston on the New England coast.

The board, of which Rear-Admiral A. J. Hepburn is chairman, recently visited several sites along the Massachusetts and Maine coast.

"Weather conditions on the New England coast north of Boston are far from favorable for aviation training," the report to the House Naval Affairs Committee said.

However, the report indicated the Board found Belfast, Maine, the "most strategic" area in which to operate a secondary base if weather conditions were favorable. At Belfast the Navy officers said there were "excellent seaplane operating areas, but "little wind protection."

Planes operating from Quonset Point, the report continued, would be able to cover the whole New England area.

The Board indicated Casco Bay, near Portland, Maine, was the most suitable for planes operating from tenders.

Antiques Make Their Bid for Public Attention

By a Staff Photographer

Seen at N. E. Antiques Exposition

At upper left appears the piano mentioned by Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn," being played by Miss Nancy Brown, of Lakeport, N. H. This is exhibited by the Pushee Estate. At upper right is a portion of the collection of Lawrence B. Romaine, of Weathercock House, Middleboro, Mass., whose shop is devoted to early primitive utensils in wood and metals. Below is a scene in the booth of Miss Edith Tourtellot of Arlington, the dresser filled with a variety of lusterware, including also the largest hen-on-nest on record. It is 15 inches in length. At the left is Miss Esther Svenson of Framingham with Mrs. Willis Kimball of Woburn.

New Whey Use Gives Farmers Hope of Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Of interest to dairymen is the fact that natural scientists of the U. S. Bureau of Dairy Industry have perfected a process for making a transparent rubber-like substance from lactic acid of whey, according to the Extension Service of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College.

This substance is known to chemists as "polymethylacrylate," and has many promising uses in various industrial operations. A water-white, semi-solid material, it is closely related to the so-called "organic glass" made synthetically and used for highway reflectors. It is softer and more flexible than organic glass, however, and is very tough and elastic.

The substance can be produced as cheaply from lactic acid as it is now produced from ethyene or alcohol by the "cyanhydrin" process. The Bureau of Dairy Industry scientists believe that the cheapness of their process will contribute to the increased use of lactic acid.

Whey, from which lactic acid and, in turn, polymethylacrylate are derived, is a by product of the manufacture of cheese from whole milk and the manufacture of casein from skim milk. More than 6½ billion pounds of whey is produced in the United States annually. Most of it is used inefficiently or actually discarded. Its efficient use would tend to increase the returns received by dairy farmers for their milk.

Because of their unique properties, polyacrylates are already in demand for various purposes. Their transparency, elasticity, toughness, ease of solubility, and stability to sunlight and ultra-violet rays make them especially valuable in the preparation of lacquers, varnishes, inks, impregnating compounds, and cements.

Embroiderers Gain Closed Shop

The entire embroidery manufacturing industry of Boston was brought under a closed-shop union agreement for the first time today in settlement of a three-week strike.

An agreement signed this morning by representatives of all seven manufacturers and by officers of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union provides a graduated scale of wage increases affecting about 400 of the industry's 500 employees, according to M. Carl Cushner, attorney for the employers.

The compact also calls for time and a quarter for overtime work, a 40-hour week and a closed shop, Mr. Cushner said, describing the agreement as "as fair a union contract as I have ever seen." The strike was called off last week to permit negotiation of the agreement.

Burlington Daily Sold

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 28 (AP)—Sale of the Burlington Daily News, and its affiliated radio station WCAX, by Col. H. Nelson Jackson was made public today. The buyer was Charles Phillips Hasbrook, for 14 years president and publisher of the Richmond, Va., Times-Despatch.

N. E. Antiques Show Echoes To 'Tales of a Wayside Inn'

The piano mentioned by the poet Longfellow in his "Tales of a Wayside Inn" is one of the interesting items on display at New England's largest annual Antiques Exposition which opened today in the ball room of the Copley Plaza Hotel. The exposition will continue through Saturday, April 1, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. daily.

The entire floor is occupied by a variety of displays without separating side partitions, an arrangement that gives an attractive effect of unity to the scene.

More than the usual amount of fine furniture gives this year's exposition an air of substantial dignity, although those who are looking for glass, china and other small articles at modest prices will find an abundance to choose from.

Special hobbies that may seem at first to be eccentric and trivial, may become attractive as one learns a little about them. So, collecting barbers' toilet water bottles of 50 years ago will sound like a childish pursuit to some people. Yet, these things are made in many colors, designs and combinations, though of nearly the same height, and well selected groups of them make pleasing decorative units.

Mechanical penny banks are also here, operating amusing animals and figures, that accept and deposit coins one at a time. One dealer handles chiefly, early primitive utensils in wood, iron or tin, finding good trade among well-to-do collectors whose taste one would expect to be for things elegant instead of rustic.

As dealers from numerous states have brought of their best in small objects, which are easiest to transport, there are thousands of things of several wares that might hold one's eager interest through repeated visits. Such a group of lusterware as is exhibited, is worth considerable study, for the whole range of English varieties is included—copper, silver, purple, resists of all types, and with different backgrounds. And the larger-than-life crockery hen is the prize winner for size.

Furniture of outstanding character is on display also, such as the group of Salem pieces that have McIntire characteristics, but belong to later decades than the master's. So they are assumed to be from his shop, when operated by his sons. The piano item is a Babcock piano of 1840-60, made in Boston. Fine as it is the instrument has greater distinction from being the one mentioned by Longfellow in his "Tales of A Wayside Inn;" for there it was in those days, we are told.

Assembled within an interior of richness and good taste, this commercial enterprise has a winning aspect as one enters it, especially so from the Clarendon Street entrance. This impression is fully realized as one seeks his special interests, noticing each display with care.

C. G. B.

Ruth Draper to Give Benefit for League Group

Ruth Draper, who opened her Boston engagement at the Plymouth Theater last night, will give a benefit performance on Friday evening, March 31, for the League of Nations Association. The program will include "Opening a Bazaar," "In County Kerry," "In a Church in Italy," and the ever popular "Three Women and Mr. Clifford."

Miss Frances G. Curtis is chairman of the committee which is arranging for the benefit. Other sponsors are: Mr. and Mrs. J. Roscoe Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Hobbs, Miss Lucy Lowell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Warren Sturgis, and Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Russell.

Relief Money Lost In Beano Games Stirs Opposition

The Massachusetts Senate, already having turned down legislation to abolish beano games, today was preparing to continue its action on a bill to limit beano games to two days a week.

As this limitation bill was given a first reading in the Senate by an 18 to 17 vote, charges were fired that welfare recipients were gambling their relief money at beano parties and that wives were neglecting their homes because of the game.

Such charges came from Mayor Arthur E. Hansen of Waltham and Edward J. Voke of Chelsea. Both Mayors stated that welfare recipients were in danger of being cut from the relief rolls if they continue risking their money.

The home-breaking aspects of the game were brought to Mayor Hansen's attention by a report from Judge P. Sarsfield Cunniff of the Waltham District Court in which he stated that in one instance a wife spent $12 a week on beano, the result being that the husband left home. Similar situations were reported in other homes.

On Mayor Voke's desk today were the names of 45 relief recipients who have been reported as constant patrons of beano games. They are to be summoned to the welfare department to show why they should not be dropped from the rolls.

Senator Thomas M. Burke (D) of Boston, one of the more vociferous members of the Upper Branch, led the fight for abolition of beano. He charged that racketeers control the business which he said amounted to $10,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year, adding that churches and charitable organizations receive only 10 to 15 per cent of the profits.

Senator Burke lashed out at church officials who urged continuation of the game for charitable purposes, saying:

"A churchman who wants this type of money is a traitor to his calling."

Senator David M. Brackman (R) of Boston contended: "You can't regulate morals. You can't stop gambling. I would rather have orderly regulation and part of the funds going to a legitimate charity than have illegal horse rooms and dice games you can't regulate."

Express Drivers Get Safety Award

Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, in the presence of representatives of his staff, the Massachusetts Safety Council and officials of Railway Express Agency, Inc., today presented 44 Boston Division vehiclemen with three-year "merit cards," each signed by Vice-President Clifford R. Graham of New York.

Through co-operation with Massachusetts Safety Council and Manager Lewis E. MacBrayne, Railway Express vehiclemen have established an enviable record for careful driving since these contests were started. Superintendent Homer A. Hanson of the Boston Division has three plaques showing highest awards three different years for large fleet performance.

Commissioner Timilty praised vehicle Superintendent Edwyn F. Woodman for his work in training these men in skilful driving and for the courtesy extended to pedestrians and all users of Boston's busy thoroughfares.

Fair, Then More Cold Rain Coming

A brief respite from the cold rain and sleet that has been falling for the past 24 hours has been promised by the Weather Man who said that skies will clear late today with colder temperatures to follow tonight.

This won't last long, however, for tomorrow it again will become cloudy and rain will follow late tomorrow afternoon. A cold blast of air is sweeping into New England from Canada, according to the Weather Bureau, and the results will be slightly sub-freezing temperatures in New England for the next two days.

Danbury Democrat Wins

DANBURY, Conn., March 28 (AP)—Mayor Martin J. Cunningham, Democrat, was re-elected in the City's biennial election by a plurality of 177 votes over Charles M. Hatch, Republican. Republicans won five of the six Common Council positions at stake.

Shippers See Trade Gain In New England

Marked increase expected in freight movements of steel, wool, and automobiles.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28—Upturn of about 2.8 per cent in general New England business during the coming three months was forecast in a survey of the New England Shippers Advisory Board meeting here today.

This increase was predicted after a breakdown of the prospective movement of 29 commodities included in the national forecast.

The shippers forecast is based on the measurement of freight shipments, actual and estimated.

Steel and Wool Gains

Especially encouraging is their expectation of a 55 per cent increase in the shipping of iron and steel, and a 20 per cent upturn in the movement of raw wool.

These items must mean increased mill employment as the raw goods go into finished production.

A 30 per cent increase in the shipping of automobiles is also looked for, but this is a seasonal upturn in the spring.

Also particularly encouraging to general business is the forecast of a 10 per cent increase in the movement of materials, hardware, brick, lime and cement, for residential construction as distinguished from public works and nonresidential building.

Machinery Shipments

On the red side of the ledger, the shippers list a five per cent slump in the movement of machinery. This decrease is not true of the entire machinery business, however, as the electrical machinery and appliances people anticipate an increase of 10 to 15 per cent. There will be a decrease of approximately 8 per cent in the movement of milk and cream in this territory by rail. This is not an indication of a slowing up of production as the total indicated movement will be about 9 per cent above that of last year. The difference is caused by a very heavy increase in the movement of milk and cream by trucks. Potatoes will show about a 15 per cent decrease. This is brought about by a decrease in production through Government arrangements with the farmers and by an unfavorable growing season.

The shippers held their 14th annual Board meeting at the Biltmore Hotel.

Legislators Push Pardons Inquiry

Speedy and complete investigation of the "pardons and parole racket" was demanded today by Representative Roland D. Sawyer (D) of Ware, and Representative Philip G. Bowker (R) of Brookline following a report that the pardon of John S. Tartar, State Prison lifer and convicted slayer, released last Thanksgiving, was obtained after $25,000 is alleged to have been paid for "attorneys' fees."

Tartar, for whom a nation-wide search has been made in the past six days, obtained a pardon with parole conditions at the close of the Hurley administration. His pardon was revoked a week ago by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and the Executive Council.

Representative Sawyer said: "I was very certain that there was corruption in connection with these paroles and pardons when I filed my order. I speak for the public and on their behalf I demand that an investigation be forthwith started."

The order to which Representative Sawyer referred was given to the Joint Rules Committee Feb. 13, but has not been reported.

Representative Bowker filed an order about the same time calling for an investigation of the release of Raymond Patriarca, referred to as "Rhode Island's Public Enemy No. 1."

Both representatives are now asking the Rules Committee for immediate action and are making their demands known to Senator Joseph R. Cotton, Republican President of the Senate and chairman of the committee.

Tobin Backs Move To Aid Pedestrian

"Better traffic conditions for the man on foot" is the slogan of the First National Pedestrian Protection Contest in which Boston was officially entered today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The contest, sponsored by the American Automobile Association, now covers more than 100 cities.

The application blank was presented to the Mayor by Herbert E. Stone, Vice-President of the Second National Bank. Mr. Stone was chosen last March 24 as Chairman of the Boston Automobile Club's Advisory Board for its operation as a division of the A. A. A.

Mayor Tobin also was given the first of the Boston Club's A. A. A. posters being sent to 750 affiliated clubs throughout the country to attract visitors to Boston during the World's Fair in New York.

In announcing the contest, the A. A. A. points out that the pedestrian is the principal victim of traffic accidents in urban communities. Despite efforts to remedy this situation, the A. A. A. finds that "in the majority of instances the pedestrian toll has actually increased. The National Pedestrian Protection Contest has as its chief aim not only a marked improvement in this pressing situation, but also a major advance in the ease and convenience with which the pedestrian can use the streets."

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 10

Theaters

Plymouth—
Character sketches by Ruth Draper. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturdays, 2:30. (One week only.)

Wilbur—
"The Importance of Being Earnest," starring Clifton Webb. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. Also "Disbarred," with Gail Patrick. 2, 5, 8.

Metropolitan—
Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche in "Midnight." 10 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "King of Chinatown," with Akin Tamiroff and Anna May Wong. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Exeter—
Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." 2:40, 5:45, 8:45. Also George O'Brien and Lorraine Johnson in "Arizona Legion." 1:45, 4:45, 7:45.

Coolidge Corner—
"Mr. Moto's Last Warning," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5:50, 8:15. Also "Trade Winds," starring Fredric March and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Blackwell's Island," featuring John Garfield. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "The Arizona Wildcat." Fenway: 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

State and Orpheum—
"Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. State: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt and Dolores Costello. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10. State 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Fine Arts—
Sacha Guitry in "Pearls of the Crown." 1:25, 3:20, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1:10, 3:05, 5, 7, 9.

Trans-Lux—
"The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:20, 8.

Uptown—
"Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Walt Disney Review." 3:05, 5:55, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
William Powell and Ginger Rogers in "Star of Midnight." 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "Lost Patrol," with Victor McLaglen. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Twelve Crowded Hours," with Richard Dix. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Also "Love Affair," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

South Station Theater—
"Lands of Inca Memories," "Peaceful Neighbors," latest March of Time. "Spring Fashion Forecast," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Tyrone Power in "Jesse James." 2:50, 6, 9:10. Also "Walt Disney Revue." 2:10, 5:20, 8:30. "March of Time." 2:35, 5:45, 8:55. Tomorrow: "The Citadel," with Robert Donat and Rosalind Russell. Also "Topper," with Roland Young, Constance Bennett and Cary Grant.

Normandie—
Lew Ayres in "Young Doctor Kildare." Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margarat Lockwood, Paul Lukas, and Michael Redgrave.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "A Man to Remember." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Wife, Husband and Friend." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Tailspin," with Alice Faye and Constance Bennett. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert in "It Happened One Night." Also "Fire Over England," with Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, Flora Robson and Raymond Massey. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Boston University, Alumni Hall—
Concert by the Boston University Orchestra. Soloist: Emanuel Zambelli, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Open House program. Melville Clark, harp virtuoso. Dorothy Clark, novachord. 1 Follen Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Other Events

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture by Dr. Siegfried Giedion on "The Organization of the City." 8:30.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Second in the series of Youth Concerts. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Landscape Paintings by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

State Civil Service Issue Is Raised Again in Vermont

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 28 — For many years a movement has been afoot to place employees of the State under some sort of civil service status. The movement has been nonpolitical. In fact it has gained its largest support from those who feel there has been too much politics in the selection of State employees.

A bill now before the General Assembly introduced in the Senate by Senator Flora Coutt. of Newport City, would set up a merit system intended to govern the appointment, promotion, transfer, layoff, and removal of employees and other incidents of State employment.

The bill would create a Director of Personnel and a Civil Service Commission of three members, the members of which are to be appointed by the Governor. All persons now holding positions which come under the classified service, must within a year be given noncompetitive tests to determine their fitness for the positions which they now hold. As a result, it is having quiet but strong opposition from the present employed personnel.

While admitted to have merit by most members of the Legislature, its passage, according to State House observers is doubtful, because most of the legislators are opposed to placing so much power in the hands of one administrator. Designed to take State employment out of politics, opponents of the measure say, it would destroy the very idea upon which it is based by concentrating power in one person, even greater power than would be held by the Governor.

Heads of Departments now select their own employees, subject to the approval of the Governor.

* * *

Sugaring Season

With the "sugaring" season at hand maple orchardists are faced with two serious handicaps this Spring. One is the difficulty of tapping their maples because of the number of trees felled in the hurricane of last September and the other problem is the deep snows which still blanket the Vermont hillsides.

Some of Vermont's finest maple orchards sustained wind damage that destroyed as high as 60 per cent of the trees. Deep snows, unusual in recent years, have retarded greatly the work of clearing the orchards of the fallen timber.

The State Agricultural Department has predicted a greatly diminished crop this season but points out that this is offset somewhat by left-over crop of a year ago. Within the past week, the Vermont Maple Co-operative, Inc., at Essex Junction, disposed of approximately $30,000 worth of syrup left on hand from last year. Most of this went to the Boston market.

The outlook for a money crop is considered good, however, for with diminished production this season, there is every indication, orchardists say, a high enough price will be maintained throughout the year to clean up the current crop at an improved margin of profit.

'Bomb-Bursting' Used in Making Of Sodium Lamp

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., March 28— Putting a pinch of sodium into sodium vapor lamps, those highway lighting agents that glow a golden-orange, was one of the complex problems General Electric engineers had to solve before large-scale manufacturing could be accomplished. The solution involves explosion of a bomb smalled than a marble in an empty battlefield — the evacuated glass bulb.

The sodium lamp consists principally of an evacuated tubular bulb with an electrode at each end. When the current is turned on, the sodium, which is a mirror-like deposit on the inside of a cold bulb, is vaporized and becomes a current conductor, giving off a characteristic golden-orange light.

Difficult to Handle

The problem is to get the required amount of pure sodium, about one eightieth of an ounce, inside the vacuum tube without exposing the sodium to the air. Sodium is hard to handle, since it is so active chemically it oxidizes rapidly when exposed to moist air. Throw a piece into water and it immediately gives off hydrogen, burning and exploding. In the sodium lamp, however, there is too little of the metal to present a hazard.

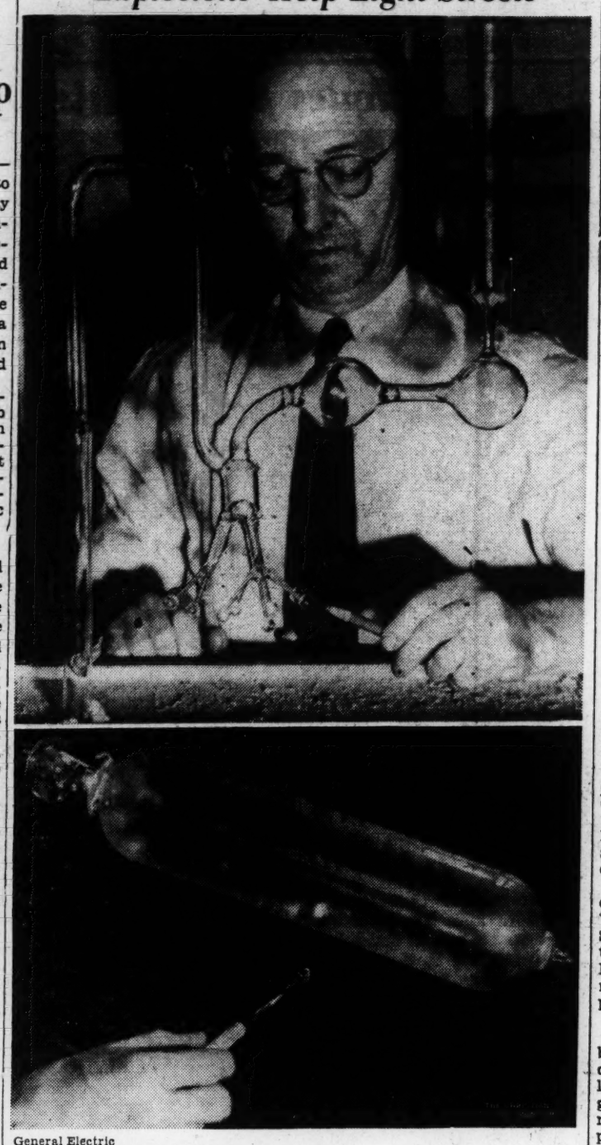
To get the sodium inside the tube, a tiny glass "bomb" is made containing the required amount of pure sodium. Before being sealed into the minature marble, the sodium is triple distilled. In its final distillation, the sodium is deposited in the capillary tubes, argon gas is released into the system to force the sodium firmly into the bulbs, heat is applied, and the bulbs or "bombs" are sealed and removed. A dozen can be produced simultaneously in this way, providing the sodium required for a dozen lamps.

"Bomb" Explodes

Once the sodium bulb has been placed in the lamp tube and the tube has been evacuated, a high-frequency coil is placed around each tube. This coil induces heat in any metal within the tube by a kind of "wireless" or radio process, causing the sodium to melt, then to boil, and finally to explode its miniature container which shatters into countless pieces. Since the bomb is at the most only six thousandths of an inch thick, these pieces are hardly more than dust which can be left inside the lamp.

Before this process was perfected, sodium had to be distilled separately into each lamp, a laborious, costly task.

'Explosions' Help Light Streets



General Electric

Researcher Puts Sodium to Work

Upper: W. A. Ruggles of General Electric Research Laboratory is shown with a glass system which produces miniature sodium "bombs" for sodium vapor lamps. Mr. Ruggles indicates with pencil one of the dozen glass bulbs which form the cases for the "bombs." Lower: Tubular bulb of sodium vapor lamp and miniature "bomb" which is exploded inside.

Candy Convention And Exposition Opens in Boston

Some 20,000 candy retailers, manufacturers, and suppliers from the eastern part of the country are in Boston this week for the convention and exhibition sponsored by the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association. The convention opened today and continues through April 1, at Mechanics Building.

This is Boston's first candy show in 13 years. This is also the first time a trade show of the industry and a public exposition are combined. Raw materials, supplies, machinery, and the finished confections are shown, and among the exhibits is an up-to-date model candy kitchen where the making of different kinds of candy is demonstrated.

Open to Public

Exhibits will be open to the trade from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. The public will be admitted evenings from 6:30 and Saturday afternoon. A public attendance of 240,000 is expected. Special programs have been planned for each phase of the convention. Today's program opened at 2:30 p. m. with addresses by Henry B. Fisher, President of the New England Manufacturing Confectioners Association, and Harry B. Chapman, President of the National Confectioners Association.

James Holt, professor of mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, spoke on air conditioning as it relates to the candy industry; William S. Packer, editorial writer, discussed current events and legislation pertaining to the industry. Dr. John W. Cooke, D. M. D., secretary of the Massachusetts Dental Foundation, was another speaker.

In the evening a special retailers dinner will be held at the Hotel Westminster, with Theodore R. Schoonmaker, executive secretary of the Brazil Nut Advertising Fund in New York, as speaker. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has been invited to be present.

Entertainment Planned

Other educational programs have been planned for the succeeding days of the convention. For the public, an elaborate entertainment program will be presented. Each night nationally known orchestras will be presented as follows: Richard Himber, tonight; Glenn Gray, Wednesday; Paul Whiteman, Thursday and Friday, and Saturday there will be an all-star performance with the pageant of the candy queen and a costume candy parade. Daily door prizes, which include trips to Hollywood, Bermuda, Florida, the New York World's Fair, will be awarded.

Those on the special convention committee are Bradford C. Edmands, East Boston; William H. Vogler, Cambridge, and Walter H. Belcher, Medford. Others on the general committee include Henry B. Fisher, Cambridge; James O. Welch, Cambridge; Raymond C. Fuller, Cambridge; Charles A. Briggs, Cambridge, and John A. Gleason, Charlestown.

Speakers at Harvard Agree On Embargoes Against 'Axis'

The Week at Harvard

Current foreign affairs have again thrown a challenge to education and to teachers to analyze dynamic European happenings, and it is interesting to note how closely the opinions of two competent educational authorities agree in recommendations for treating the European situation today.

William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard, whose opinion is frequently sought by Washington officials, advocates a plan to check the aggression of the Rome-Berlin axis by cornering the world supply of certain strategic metals, a plan which is being seriously considered by at least two United States Senators, including Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts.

The main purposes of the plan are to check fascist aggression by cutting off war materials; to build up a reserve of these materials in the United States without further drain on the national budget; and to get some return on our war debts.

The plan provides that the British pay their debt in tin from South Africa, chromium from Rhodesia, tungsten and antimony from China and British Burma, and "war" metals from other colonies and nations in the British Commonwealth. These materials could be kept on stock by our Government as a reserve for emergency use.

Following a similar train of thought, Frederick L. Schuman, Professor of Political Science at Williams College, in a recent lecture at Harvard, advocated complete cessation of economic intercourse between the United States and Germany and Italy as the only means of preventing the inevitable establishment of fascist hegemony over Europe, and perhaps Asia and Africa, if America's present "unneutrality" policy is not quickly abandoned.

Two alternatives were offered by Professor Schuman, both of which have drawbacks. Either isolation or a return to the pre-1935 "equal rights" policy would result in the eventual triumph of the aggressive fascist hegemony. On the other hand, any unilateral economic action against the aggressors "might still cause a revolution in public opinion in France and England strong enough to topple the ruling groups in those countries," Professor Schuman believes.

For at least one week end each year the Big Three colleges of the East forget their athletic and academic rivalries to join together for the annual Harvard-Yale-Princeton Conference on Public Affairs. Sponsored by the undergraduate daily newspapers of the three universities, selected scholars from each institution will pool their knowledge at Princeton next month to discuss "Immediate Problems and Policies of the United States Government."

Because the purpose of the conference is to enable students to discuss problems of the day with distinguished faculty men and those prominent in public affairs, it is held in the form of five round-table symposiums, with students, teachers, and guests freely participating.

In this, the fourth year of the Conference, the subjects will be: United States and Latin American Relations; Policy Toward International Trade; Social Security and Relief; Government and Transportation Problems; and Pressure Groups in a Democracy.

Harp and Novachord in Hands Of Experts Charm Audience

Melville A. Clark, who makes harps in Syracuse, N. Y., and who defends the quality of his instruments by playing on them in public, appeared under the auspices of the Employees Associated Clubs of The Christian Science Publishing Society at the Hotel Somerset last night. He was assisted by Dorothy Clark at the novachord. The performers were introduced by William P. McKenzie.

The program included solo pieces and duets for harp and novachord, incidental talk on ancient instruments, and an intermission address by Mr. McKenzie, who remarked that a predominating trait of men and women engaged in the cause the members of the Associated Clubs serve is kindness.

The meeting closed with singing by the audience of the hymn, "O'er Waiting Harpstrings of the Mind," by Mary Baker Eddy, to accompaniment by the visiting artists.

It has not happened regularly in the history of instrument manufacture in the United States that the maker has been able to champion his productions by playing on them. One of the Mason family of piano builders, William, was a pianist of extraordinary gifts, though he was perhaps only remotely associated with the business. Mr. Clark, no question, is a harpist of the top order, as he proved in the final piece he presented with Mrs. Clark, the "Orpheus" concert piece by Oberthür, composed elegantly in the romantic style of the mid-nineteenth century. Mrs. Clark, too, showed mastery of the new instrument of electric tone, the novachord.

Will electric sound win its way in music? The French composer, Ravel, once remarked that if it could merely imitate another instrument, say the cello, he would rather employ the original. The American composer, Varèse, has been known to declare that electric sound would in time drive the old instruments, the violin in particular, off the scene. Mrs. Clark gave a moment of especial charm on this occasion, in her interpretation of the Chopin prelude, op. 28, No. 6, making the tone resemble that of a piano of Chopin's day. The novachord, whatever else, has power to recall historic experience and to give modern listeners an idea of music as it was heard by people of long ago.— W. P. T.

Boston Upholds Move to End Free Lighterage in New York

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's port has filed a petition with the Interstate Commerce Commission, seeking to intervene in new efforts that are now being made by the State of New Jersey, to eliminate free lighterage in the port of New York, and to establish lower freight rates to and from New Jersey, than applies to Manhattan, Brooklyn, and other points in greater New York.

At present, freight rates are the same whether the destination is on the Jersey shore or on the New York side.

New Jersey lost in the last lighterage case, which was instituted in 1929, and was unsuccessful in its efforts to bring about a reopening of that case in 1937.

The petition in behalf of Boston was filed by the Boston Port Authority, through Walter W. McCoubrey, commerce assistant.

It reflects the attitude of the Boston Port Authority against the granting of free service of any kind at one port, while charges are assessed at other ports. Boston alleges that free lighterage—the cost of which is absorbed in through rail rates—is unlawful.

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Changes in Duties Listed

Changes in import duties since passage of the Tariff Act of 1930 which affect hundreds of items, due to reciprocal trade agreements, have been compiled in pamphlet form and issued by the United States Tariff Commission, as of Jan. 1, 1939, copies of which arrived at Custom House offices in Boston today. The list shows the old rate of duty, the change and the items on which the rates of duty are "bound" by trade agreements, all indexed.

* * *

Duties on German Goods

Imports of certain commodities from Germany must pay additional duties on and after April 22, because of the payment or bestowal of a bounty or grant upon the exportation of certain goods from Germany, according to instructions received at the Boston Custom House from Washington.

Under Section 303, whenever any country shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the manufacture or production or export of any article produced in such country, and such article is dutiable upon importing into the United States, there shall be levied and paid an additional duty equal to the net amount of the bounty.

* * *

Moving Offices

Passenger offices of two steamship companies will be moved shortly, both to adjoin each other on the second floor of the building at 462 Boylston Street, near Clarendon Street. The United Fruit Company office, with Lester P. Jones, New England passenger agent, in charge, leaves its quarters of the past decade at 201 Tremont Street, on April 1. Not long afterwards, the passenger department of the American President Lines will leave the quarters of the freight department of that line at 177 State Street for the new location. E. A. Connell, New England passenger agent, is in charge.

* * *

New Swedish Ship

Another addition to the fleet of the Swedish lines, (Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company) is expected to make its initial trip to Boston about the middle of May from Scandinavian ports. It is the Temnaren, recently launched and fitted out. The Company's motorship Kanangoora, is to sail on its first trip from New York April 28. Speed of the latter craft, when loaded, is 17 knots, indicating that it will make the trip to Gothenberg in nine days. The vessel is powered with two eight-cylinder Diesel motors and has capacity for 12 passengers and 7,560 tons deadweight cargo. A feature is two long shelter decks for stowing of motorcars.

Aluminum Bridges Foreseen

Aluminum bridges will in a few years span streams and give greater rigidity and less dead weight, if the expectation and the research of Prof. John B. Wilbur bear fruit. As director of the Laboratory of Stuctural Analysis at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor Wilbur has supervised studies of bridge stress, using actual scale models of several famous large bridges.

The startling statement that many bridges of today have to use as much as five-sixths of their strength to support their own weight is one of the findings of this laboratory. That leaves less than 20 per cent of the structure free for carrying live load. The lightweight, heat-treated aluminum alloys offer a material that will carry greater loads per unit of weight, with greater rigidity of structure, when designed in accordance with Professor Wilbur's conclusions. He is working to develop a bridge structure in which unnecessary members and material will be eliminated.

Among famous old Bridges in America is the venerable Smithfield Street Bridge in Pittsburgh, which has had its years lengthened through the replacement of heavy floor members with light, strong aluminum.

Roosevelt Advances Logan

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP) — President Roosevelt nominated Abe D. Waldauer yesterday to be Collector of Customs at Memphis, Tenn. He also nominated Brig. Gen. Francis V. Logan of the Massachusetts National Guard to be a Brigadier General in the National Guard of the United States.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Vaughn DeLeath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie King"; sk.	Weather; sports	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sport comment	Musicale	Musical program	Dinner Concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00	"New Voices"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News comment	Dick Stutz's Orch.
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Vocal Varieties	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"WBZ Presents"	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet"	Pete Herman's Orch
7:45	"Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	"The Green Hornet"; with	Cowboy Caravan
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	"Little Theater of Music" concert	Buck Nation; Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:15	Dick Powell; Joan	"Information, Please";	"For Men Only"; George	New England Town	"Hour of Music"
8:30	Blondell; music	questions and answers	Jessel; interviews	Meeting: "What Price	"Hour of Music"
8:45					
9:00	"We, the People"	"Mary and Bob"; dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	New England Milk?"	Variety Hour
9:15	"We, the People"	matic program	Sanderson; quiz	forum	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee"; com-	Benno Rabinoff, violin-	Variety Hour
9:45	Orchestra	Trust"; music	edy variety program	ist; concert orchestra	Variety Hour
10:00	"Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance";	Bob Hope; Lupe Velez;	"Curtain Calls"; drama-	Network sports
10:15	River's End"	network interviews	soloists; orchestra	tization	Network sports
10:30	Buddy Clark, songs	"Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Will McCune's Orchestra	Network sports
10:45	"Viewpoints"	School"; vocalists	"Name the Place"	Will McCune's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Hockey report	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Joe Sanders' Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	C. Columbus's Orchestra
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	C. Columbus's Orchestra

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30	"The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45	Fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Hillbilly music
9:30	"Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City"; sketch	"The Nation's School of	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	the Air"	"Singing Parson"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	'Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Down the Mississippi"	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	'Shopping With You"
11:00	"The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	The Georgia Crackers	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	"The Woman's Page"	Patriots' Day talk
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	'Nancy James'; sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: W. Blau-	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Hillbilly music
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	fuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	Musical Mailbox
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Musical Mailbox
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	Charles Wood, songs
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Ask the Mrs."	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Unusual records	"Classical Album"
2:30	American School of	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	World Events
2:45	the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Montana Meechy; orch.	Book Reviews
3:00	News Service	Premier Edouard Dala-	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15	Piano soloist	dier of France	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30	Premier Daladier;	Paul Laval's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family	"Felix the Cat"	Religious program
3:45	H. V. Kaltenborn	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00	"Meet the Author"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	"Moods in Music"	Sport reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45	U. S. Navy Band	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"The Music Box"	Lee Grant's Orchestra
5:00	The Boston Hour	News; Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sports reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Vaughn de Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	Interview	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sport comment	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sports comment	"Serenaders"; vocal	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Harvard program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Rep. J. P. Thomas	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	questions; answers	Rep. Francis X. Coyne	John F. Fitzgerald	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Gang Busters";	"Midweek Function";	"One Man's Family";	Concert Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Insurance talk
8:30	Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave	Gene Krupa's Orch.; vo-	'Stars Over Manhattan'	"Silver Minstrels"
8:45	Orchestra; guests	Ellman, interviews	calists	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Johannes Steel, news
9:00	Theater: Andrea	"Horse & Buggy Days";	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Pete Hreman's Orch.
9:15	Leeds; Kenny	variety program	with Fred Allen and	Tommy Blue's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
9:30	Baker in "On	'Wings for the Martins';	Company; interview;	"Music by Faith"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
9:45	Stage, Please"; or.	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	"Music by Faith"	Sport comment
10:00	Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Against the Law";	Sport comment
10:15	Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	legal oddities	Sport comment
10:30	"It Can Be Done";	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter";	Sport comment
10:45	Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	Sport comment
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	lem: variety
11:30	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Sport comment	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45	Sport comment	"The Music You Want"	Sport comment	Sport comment	lem: variety

Penobscot Ice Reported Going

A channel has been broken through the frozen Penobscot River up to within 75 feet of the Brewer Bridge in Bangor, Maine, the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin reported by radio this morning to Coast Guard headquarters in the Custom House Tower. The vessel is now proceeding with the clearing away of shore ice at Bangor.

The Algonquin went to the relief of the regular icebreaker Kickapoo when the latter lost a propeller blade. A new blade is now being fitted at Rockland.

The Penobscot was reported to be "adequately clear," but shipping was advised to stay out of it for several days, if possible, especially at night.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule
New Hampshire

Portsmouth—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays, 10:30 a. m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, 4:15 p. m., WHEB, 740kc.

State Economy Turns to Music

Urged to economize to prevent a tax increase, the best subject for economy that officials could find today in connection with the Metropolitan District Commission was that of public concerts.

Senator Arthur W. Hollis, Chairman of the Legislative Ways and Means Committee, recommended elimination of a $5,000 appropriation for Boston's famous Esplanade concerts on summer nights on the banks of the Charles River. His suggestion followed one by Eugene C. Hultman, Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission, for deletion of another $20,000 item for M. D. C. band concerts. Members of the Boston Symphony participate in the Esplanade concerts.

Boston to Greet Big French Liner

Boston's port is ready to receive its biggest ship—in regular service—on August 11, when the French liner Paris comes in from New York to embark passengers and sail for Plymouth and Havre, via Quebec, it is announced by Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority.

The Paris, a vessel of 34,569 tons, will be the largest of any liner ever visiting Boston while in active passenger service. Larger vessels have been here for drydocking while out of active service, such as the Leviathan and the Majestic. The previous record for the largest ship at Boston in regular service was held by the Italian liner Roma.

Sending of the Paris to Boston is in line with the policy of the French Line to provide Boston with a service to English Channel ports, each summer, according to Mr. Parkhurst. Passengers will embark at Boston on the Paris for the short trip to Quebec, or the transatlantic crossing, as they choose, Mr. Parkhurst said.

Lower Road Betterment Rate Urged

Reduction in the rate of interest paid municipalities on street betterment assessments from 6 to 5 per cent, was urged by Senator Harold R. Lundgren (R) of Worcester today when he appeared before the Legislative Committee on Taxation in favor of his bill to this effect.

The present high rate of interest, he said, is retarding the development of streets.

Senator Lundgren explained that he had been asked to file this bill by the city government of Worcester. In that city, he reported, 50 per cent of the streets are private and are in "very poor shape."

Representative Joseph A. Milano (R) of Melrose also spoke in support of the bill, but said he would favor reduction of the interest rate to four per cent.

Governor Favors Low Speed Limit

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today was recorded in favor of a 50-mile-an-hour speed limit in daytime and a 45-mile-limit at night or on wet roads. At a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicles on a proposal to this effect made by Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, Senator Edward H. Nutting (R) of Leominster, stated that Daniel J. Lynch, secretary to the Governor, had advised him that the Governor favors the proposal.

Mr. Goodwin would also establish a 35-mile-an-hour limit in districts posted as "Thickly Settled." The speed of school busses would be limited to 30 miles an hour at all times, under his plan.

Miss Wagner in Recital

Miss Wilhelmina Wagner, concert pianist who has appeared many times in American, Canadian and European cities, will give a recital on March 30 at 8 p. m. in the College Club at 40 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. Included in the recital program will be Chopin's Sonata in B minor, Opus 58, and Schumann's Carnaval, Opus 9.

Massachusetts House Elects Grove as Clerk

By unanimous vote the House of Representatives today elected Lawrence R. Grove the new Clerk of the House to succeed Frank E. Bridgman who retired yesterday after 45 years service to the Commonwealth. Mr. Grove entered the State service in 1919 as a clerical assistant to the Clerk. He became assistant clerk in 1928. Mr. Grove was graduated from Suffolk Law School in 1930. The position pays $4,500 a year.

Accidentless Miles Put Bus Driver On R. I. Safety Council

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 28 (AP) —An innovation in the mapping out of highway safety plans in this "safety conscious" State was taken when Gov. William H. Vanderbilt added to the personnel of his Advisory Safety Committee a bus driver—whose qualification is that he had driven in excess of 500,000 miles without an accident.

The driver is Thomas J. Kearns, of this city, for years a New England Transportation employee. He was honored in 1936 for driving 10 years without an accident, and until a minor collision this year, preserved that record unblemished. He is on the Providence-Worcester run.

In departing from the precedent of naming only automobile club and city officials and traffic engineers to the Commission, the Governor indicated he would let the Kearns appointment speak for itself. The Governor, major bus line owner himself, said a lot of safety suggestions of a practical nature can be learned from the man behind a commercial bus or truck wheel.

C. Crawford Hollidge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENDERSON, N. C., March 28— C. Crawford Hollidge, of Milton, Mass., who passed on here today following an automobile accident, was founder and active head of a Boston women's specialty store which bore his name.

He was a native of Washington, and began his career as an assistant window dresser in Saks, Washington. Later, he was associated with Filene's and with the Jordan Marsh Company in Boston.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 29

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Station W1XAL—W1XAR

For Wednesday, March 29

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Flower Show talk.
8:00 p. m.—Understanding Music: "Liszt and Chopin," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc-26.5m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

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New Bedford, Mass.	.40	.25
Providence, R. I.	.40	.25

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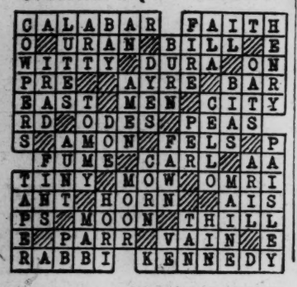
New England Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Crossword Quiz Answers



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Boston Amusements—Wilde Play Revived, Miss Draper Returns

Famous Farce Comedy Presented at Wilbur

Clifton Webb, Estelle Winwood, and Hope Williams are starred in revival of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

By L. A. Sloper

The revival of Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest," presented at the Wilbur last night, poses some interesting problems. Problems about the nature of wit and humor, about changes in taste, about structure versus substance.

Wilde is generally placed in the main line of the English comedy of bad manners which runs from Congreve through Sheridan down to Noel Coward. He is closer to Congreve than to Sheridan and Coward. He was amused by his own expertness in artificial comedy, and he seems to have had no particular emotional commitment toward the people he caricatured. I do not wish to compare Noel Coward with Sheridan, but they have in common that emotional quality; I gather they dislike the smart characters they pillory.

My own feeling has always been that Wilde falls below the average of his type of dramatist. I find that his cleverness quickly palls and that his posing quickly becomes tiresome because there is nothing behind or beneath. I sympathize with his own character, Worthing, in this play, when he says that he is tired of clever people. I enjoy finding, in an English reference work, Wilde's plays described as "drawing-room dramas, brilliant but fatiguing in their cleverness and smartness of dialogue, and occasionally original in situation."

* * *

I should not want to go too far in admitting even their cleverness. Much of the repartee is obvious, and nearly all of it is mechanically prepared and turned out in a neatly balanced form. It is finished work, but once you know the pattern you are not much interested in seeing it copied by mass production.

Occasionally, however, Wilde wrote lines which were not merely clever but witty, and in rare instances, really humorous. For an example, take the place in the last act of the play under consideration, where Miss Prism complains to Worthing when he returns her handbag, which she herself had mislaid with the infant Worthing in it, that it has been most inconvenient doing without it all these years.

But most of his lines come under the head at the best of the merely clever; and in any one play of his there are too many of this variety. That is why the play "Oscar Wilde," now in New York, is so much wittier than any one of Wilde's own comedies; he wrote most of its lines, but they are the essence of his best. I shouldn't be at all surprised to learn that it was really because of his too persistent cleverness that he was sent to jail.

* * *

On the score of structure we have to yield Wilde a great deal. He knew how to put a play together. "Lady Windermere's Fan" is a model of comedy. "The Importance of Being Earnest" is a model of farce. There are no actual characters in it. Everything depends upon arbitrarily arranged incidents, carefully resolved according to plan. Every piece of the puzzle is at hand, and they all fit perfectly at the end.

The present production has many merits. Chief among them is Estelle Winwood, whose smooth, exquisitely finished style and clear, beautifully cadenced delivery are a joy. She has precisely the right touch of mock earnestness. Mr. Webb, too, strikes the right note and keeps in the right key. These two play farcical parts without farcing them.

If Miss Winwood had been able as director to communicate something of this skill to the other members of the company, the performance would have been better balanced stylistically. But Miss Williams defeats her own impersonation of Miss Prism by taking the audience too obviously into her confidence. Her head is held just a shade too high here, too low there; her voice has just too much unctuousness. She smiles patently at her own lines. (Robert Morley does this last in "Oscar Wilde;" but there it is in character.) Thus she takes herself right out of the mood of artificial farce comedy.

Miss Trenholme's Gwendolyn is well within the frame. Florence McGee remembered as the trouble-making child in "Children's Hour," plays Cecily with all the surface attributes appropriate to the part. The finer finish of course can come only with the years. William Roerick gives a restless performance as Algernon, Ainsworth Arnold overplays as the canon. The production is expertly paced and timed. Mr. Barratt's settings are amusing.

'The Importance Of Being Earnest'

Wilbur Theater — Finch, Carpenter Inc. present Clifton Webb, Estelle Winwood, and Hope Williams in "The Importance of Being Earnest," by Oscar Wilde. Staged by Miss Winwood. Settings by Watson Barratt. Week of March 27, 1939. The cast:

Lane	Jules Racine
Algernon Moncrieff	William Roerick
John Worthing, J. P.	Clifton Webb
Lady Bracknell	Estelle Winwood
Hon. Gwendolyn Fairfax	Helen Trenholme
Miss Prism	Hope Williams
Cecily Cardew	Florence McGee
Rev. Canon Chasuble, D. D.	Ainsworth Arnold
Merriman	A. G. Andrews

DeMirjian; Ben Pinchot

Clifton Webb

Familiar figure of the lighter musical stage, now in "The Importance of Being Earnest" at the Wilbur

Ruth Draper

As the secretary of "Three Women and Mr. Clifford" in the series of character sketches that she brings to the Plymouth

Ruth Draper Turns the Pages Of Her Album of Portraits

By Edwin F. Melvin

Ruth Draper is still mistress of her art. In the program with which she began last evening a week's engagement at the Plymouth Theater there were no new character sketches. But those that were assembled have lost none of the fineness of quality which always has marked her work. And in the four years since she last was seen in Boston, they seem to have gained in richness and depth. Perhaps it was because she was particularly in the mood last evening, as if to make amends for the postponement earlier in the season which had delayed her arrival here.

Whatever the reason, it was a series of remembered friends more than a collection of monologues that she brought before the footlights. There was the titled Englishwoman of "Opening a Bazaar" whose endless chatter revealed the kindness of the heart beneath the flood of phrases. There was the Irish peasant of "County Kerry" wrapping her shawl closer around her throat as she told in the rhythmic poetic speech of her people how her son had been lost at Gallipoli.

Perhaps "Three Women and Mr. Clifford" now seems to belong more to the 1920's than to the present era. But through the efficient secretary who ran not only his office but his family, in the glimpse of his pampered, self-centered wife, and through the eyes of the sympathetic woman who loved him, it is still possible to see something of Mr. Clifford himself. It is still the most ambitious item of her repertory. But now it does not seem the most satisfying.

For concluding show piece last evening there was "In a Church in Italy." It is less unified than "Three Women and Mr. Clifford." It pretends to be nothing more than a half dozen character impressions that might be observed by a sensitive beholder. But it serves to exhibit in miniature the skill of Miss Draper in catching the essential quality of a character and setting it forth with a minimum of means upon the stage. Momentarily she becomes each of the six women of the sketch—the amateur English artist, the sharp-faced Italian beggar, the flat-toned Middle Western American, the vivacious girl, the German woman surrounded by a hungry brood, the pious Italian who falls upon her knees in silent devotion. It is amazing through these swift transitions to feel the completeness with which she submerges herself in such diverse personalities.

Part of the secret of her success seems to lie in the sympathy with which she looks upon her characters. She, and her audience with her, may be amused by surface eccentricities. But in most of these people of her imagination she finds warm qualities that stir a sympathetic response. She can be biting if she wishes she can etch a portrait in acid. Her "Mrs. Clifford" is anything but admirable. But in most of her studies the kindlier mood prevails.

Here and there as the seasons pass freshening touches may be suspected—a remark about the Princess Elizabeth, for instance, or a reference to the Normandie. Less than in some of her sketches, the program that she gave last evening seemed to be touched by changing events. Indeed in "County Kerry," recurring crises appeared to have added new meaning. Perhaps she has been wiser than she seemed in clinging to her familiar repertory and refining upon it. For in character delineation at its best there is perennial interest. Minor trappings assume the minor importance that they deserve. But the essential qualities emerge more clearly.

Ruth Draper

At the Plymouth Monday evening with the following program of character sketches:

Opening a Bazaar.
In County Kerry.
Three Women and Mr. Clifford.
In a Church in Italy.

'Patience' Premiere For Electric Lights

The Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, "Patience" to be given by The O'Oyly Carte Opera Company during the four weeks' engagement, commencing Monday evening, April 17, at the Colonial Theater, was the first of the series to be given in the Savoy Theater, London. The date was Oct. 10, 1881. This was the first performance given in London with electricity for theater and stage illumination. Richard D'Oyly Carte who built the theater to house the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, made this curtain speech:

"From the time, now some years since, that the first electric lamps were exhibited outside the Paris Opera House, I have been convinced that electric light in some form is the light of the future for use in theaters, not to go further. This is the first time that it has been attempted to light any public building entirely by electricity. What is being done is an experiment and may succeed or fail; it is not possible to guarantee absolutely against any break down of the electric light. To provide against such a contingency, gas is laid throughout the building, and the pilot light of the central sunburner will always be kept alight, so that in case of accident that the theater can be flooded with gas light in a few seconds."

Electricity was not the only innovation introduced to the public. He is credited with establishing the queue system at the box office. He abolished charges for programs, the checking of "wraps, hats and umbrellas," originated the dispensing of cakes to those "who stood in line" for seats, and forbade, upon penalty of dismissal, any employee's accepting gratuities of any kind from patrons.

Independent Artists' Show

By Dorothy Adlow

The Boston Society of Independent Artists is presenting at a new and adequate gallery at 30 Newbury Street, its Twelfth Annual Exhibition. Included are oil paintings, water colors, sculptures, and prints.

There is no art organization with the evolution of which we have been so closely familiar. Since its inception, the Independents have gone through obvious tribulations. The span of 12 years has been a fascinating one artistically, and a provocative one humanly. Because the Independent Society is so utterly hospitable in its policy, it has been able to represent the multiple styles and tendencies which comprise contemporary art. While most of the contributors are familiar to us and are seen here or there at local commercial galleries, or in the WPA displays, or in the Provincetown or Cape Ann summer exhibitions, never are they all assembled in fraternal fashion as they are here currently at 30 Newbury Street.

* * *

It is a temptation to become reminiscent with each successive display, to compare the twelfth with the first, for example, and to make generalization about trends. The 1939 Independents show is by far the most professional one to date. That is a gratifying indication.

Most of the notable painters of New England have contributed and there are several new entrants. We observe in subject matter that the Boston Independents have either relinquished or failed to acknowledge the "social" themes which have been fairly common among American artists. It is not that they are evasive or less responsible, for seriousness is a dominating note in this exhibition, but rather that they have expressed themselves in symbol or mood rather than in descriptive or literal fact. There persists the line of demarcation among critics of art between the descriptive and formal picture. But really there is no sharp division.

That many painters of this vicinity are making the palette a more eloquent medium through greater adroitness in handling tone, in placing forms, in inducing rhythmical patterns, is heartening. For it was that very purpose which the art of the pencil or brush had lost in the dogged naturalism and effete sentimentality which prevailed in former generations, and the after effect of which was still evident in the earlier years of the Independent Society.

* * *

Of outstanding merit among the oils in the Twelfth Annual, are flower pieces by Charles Hopkinson, Alexis Paul Arapoff, and Agnes Weinrich. All three have a personal manner of relating an idea, independent, forceful and beautiful. Other flower pieces there are, executed effectively, either in lineal or formal emphasis.

There are several interesting interiors which provide a sort of twentieth century version of Dutch genre. The domestic touch is intimate, or sentimental, or dramatic or symbolic, as the artist desires. Interiors such as that of Susumu Hirota are painted with logic and freedom. The style of Hirota may be seen in two or three guises among other contributors who have looked to Renoir and Derain and Segonzac for inspiration.

There are contributions of dramatic implication, such as Marion Huse's "Sullivan's Yard," or Gordon Steele's "Harlequin." Karl Zerbe introduces his peculiarly romantic note which is not common in New England. Theophile Schneider provides a mosaic-like interpretation of "The Wrong Side of the Tracks."

* * *

Among the water colors there are many able and appealing contributions, among which "Cliff Dwelling" by Claire Angert and a landscape by Nathaniel Burwash are especially notable. The prints are very good this season representing some of the most eminent graphic artists in America.

The sculpture exhibition is improved, and it enforces an idea which we have entertained for many years that there is a gradual emergence of capable, craftsmanlike modelers and carvers here who think and feel in terms of plastic art. Oddly enough the painters were the first to lead us back to full appreciation of the value of form and concrete design. Several entrants in the Independent Exhibition are fully aware of the importance of formal relations and are not impelled to work for sheer topography. We suspect that one exhibitor, Arnold Geissbuhler, has had a great deal to do with inspiring other sculptors in this vicinity. His contribution, "Torso," is a superlative piece which belongs in a class with the work of the eminent Frenchmen, Maillol and Despiau, seen recently in Boston. Other contributors who attract the eye are Jane Pratt Bayley, Charles Cutler, Esther Jackson, Edith Palpert. The Boston Society of Independent Artists is to be commended for the arrangement and installation of the 1939 exhibition. It is a credit to them and to the community.

'Ruins, Brantoine'

Painting by Karl Zerbe

In the exhibition of the Boston Society of Independent Artists.

Dance Calendar

Fri, eve. Mar. 31: Anna Sokolow and Dance Unit in program of modern dances at Jordan Hall, under joint sponsorship of Contemporary Dance Group and the American League for Peace and Democracy.

Wed. eve. Apr. 12: Ruth St. Denis in John Hancock Hall, lecture-demonstration "Dance as Spiritual Expression," followed by "Studies in Stained Glass — the Madonna." Special event in B. U. Rhythmic Activities Course.

Sat. aft. and eve. Apr. 15: Adolphe Robicheau's new ballet-pantomime, "Evangeline," based on Longfellow's poem; Mr. Robicheau as Gabriel, Evelyn Ford as Evangeline; supported by concert group. In Jordan Hall.

Fri, eve. April 28: Hans Wiener Workshop in Peabody Playhouse, program of original compositions by members of group.

Sat. aft, Apr. 29: Pauline Chellis, with concert and workshop groups, including young children, in program to be announced.

(Owing to Anna Sokolow's concert on Friday evening, the experimental dance drama, "Nor all Thy Tears," by Manuel S. Novins, and the group of dances by the Contemporary Dance Group that preface it, will be performed on Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings this week, in the Barn, 36 Joy Street.)

News of the Screen

Hitchcock for "Rebecca"

Alfred Hitchcock, returning from a holiday in the West Indies, is due to leave for Hollywood at the end of the week for his first American directorial venture. His initial assignment under Selznick International will be "Rebecca," the film version of Daphne Du Maurier's novel.

* * *

Queen Mary at Studio

The Dowager Queen Mary recently paid her first visit to a movie studio, when she was a guest at the Korda plant in England. She was shown a couple of reels of the forthcoming film, "Four Feathers," and watched a group recording war songs for the sound track of the picture.

* * *

Rains as Francis Bacon

Claude Rains has been assigned by Warners to the role of Sir Francis Bacon in "The Knight and the Lady," screen play based on Maxwell Anderson's play, "Elizabeth, the Queen." Negotiations also have been started to obtain Basil Rathbone for the part of the Earl of Leicester. Bette Davis and Errol Flynn will co-star in the picture, which is scheduled for early summer production.

* * *

To Direct Cooper Film

Henry Hathaway has been assigned to direct "The Real Glory," soon to go before the cameras with Gary Cooper starred. Others prominent in the cast are Andrea Leeds, David Niven, and Walter Brennan. Mr. Cooper and Mr. Hathaway were previously associated in "Lives of a Bengal Lancer."

* * *

Before Scarlett

Vivien Leigh, the Scarlett O'Hara of "Gone with the Wind," will be seen shortly on the screen with Charles Laughton in "St. Martin's Lane," produced by Mr. Laughton and Erich Pommer. She will also be visible in another English film, "Jamaica Linn," produced under the direction of Alfred Hitchcock.

* * *

Fairbanks, Jr., Signed

Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., has been signed for a starring part in "Ruler of the Seas," the film which Frank Lloyd is preparing to make about the change from sail to steam in the North Atlantic service.

* * *

Village Built for Film

A Philippine village, covering six acres, has been built at the Goldwyn studios as a background for "The Real Glory," starring Gary Cooper with Andrea Leeds, David Niven, and Walter Brennan. The village is said to be the largest set ever built for a film production in Hollywood. It is habitable and will stand for three months.

After-Dinner Radio Forum

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Radio listeners who seek dial entertainment on Sunday evening may turn to "The People's Platform," a composite of America talking at its Sunday supper.

The scene is the twentieth floor of the Columbia studios in New York. Five persons are seated around a white-clothed table. They are eating and talking, perhaps discussing baseball or the latest style in hats, or a new book or play.

But there are differences. For one thing, none of the five—four guests and their host, Lyman Bryson, educator—have ever laid eyes on each other before this evening. And they are a surprising group. They may include a taxi driver and a corporation president, a housewife and a Congressman.

As soon as the meal is finished, their conversation will turn to a topic of interest to the American people. It may be America's foreign policy, or perhaps relief, or taxes, or the Wagner Act.

Where Are "Mikes"?

None of the guests know when the conversation is switched from their quet dining room onto the network. There are no clocks in the room. The announcer is stationed in another studio. Sometimes the guests don't even notice the microphones, hidden in the floral decorations. A few weeks ago, Maurice Hindus was invited to the dinner party. Afterwards he turned to Lyman Bryson: "I enjoyed the talk very much," he said. "But tell me. Where have you hidden the mikes?"

Guests are not asked to make special preparation for the evening. In fact, they are discouraged from bringing any notes. "We want to present John Citizen as he is, and as he thinks," Leon Levine, Director of the program, explains. "We don't want him stuffed full of statistics he wouldn't use in an ordinary conversation."

Mr. Bryson faced a problem the night Tom Carroll, Irish longshoreman, came armed with a sheaf of ruled paper, on which he had laboriously written a speech. As Mr. Carroll explained: "I was walking up and down in the kitchen rehearsing my speech, when Mary—she's my wife—came in and said, 'What's the matter with you? Are you crazy—talking to yourself?' 'No,' I said, 'but I'm going on the air tomorrow night.'" Mr. Carroll went on the air, but he never used a word of his prepared speech. Mr. Bryson led the subject safely away from the longshoreman's manuscript.

Simple Instructions

Before each program, Mr. Bryson gives his guests a few simple instructions, necessary for the technical functioning of the radiocast. They are: don't cough in front of the microphone; don't pound the table; and call the guest to whom you are speaking by name whenever possible.

Pounding on the table is a hazard for "The People's Platform." The directors don't want conversation punctuated by mysterious thumping noises to go out over the air. Uusually dinner is completely finished by 7 o'clock and everything which might be knocked over is removed from the table by the efficient Louis, the regular butler. But Mr. Bryson must be always on the watch for table pounders.

Gen. Hugh Johnson was one of them. He participated in a special program originating in Washington, D. C., with Secretary of Agriculture Wallace as the only other speaker. The dinner table was a little shaky, and Mr. Bryson feared that any extra pressure would send table and microphones and water glasses crashing to the floor. The discussion became warm; and up came General Johnson's hand. Mr Bryson couldn't say anything because they were on the air, so he caught the hand in mid-air.

Signal for Leader

Mr. Bryson is the only one at the table who knows when "The People's Platform" goes on the air. Under the cloth, at his place, is a small electric bulb. Several minutes before radio time, the engineers in the control booth a few doors away give him a warning flash. At 7 sharp the light flashes on again, and stays on throughout the program. Once more, a few minutes before the end of the half-hour the engineers give another flash, warning him to wind up the discussion. But the guests don't know when they go off the air, and they always keep on chatting animatedly for 10 or 15 minutes more.

"At one broadcast," Mr. Bryson says, "a guest failed to show up at the last minute. Mr. Levine dashed downstairs, and found a taxicab driver to come up and join us. Charlie Cohen was his name, and he contributed some valuable points to our discussion of unemployment. He was a skilled shoe cutter by trade, and when he'd lost his job during the depression, he'd taken up driving a cab."

Guests don't always agree completely with other points of view by the end of their dinner party. But at least they see another point of view, and hear the reasons for it.

Mutual recognition of the validity of the other fellow's ideas is the ultimate aim of "The People's Platform." It is not intended to be a debate, in which opposing beliefs are presented. It seeks to be literally a meeting ground for different opinions, in which those opinions not only touch, but bend toward each other. In this way, it is felt, common ground of agreement between Americans may be found.

Dodge City Plans For Film Premiere

Dodge City, Kan., whose normal population does not run much over 10,000, expects a crowd of 125,000 on Saturday, for the world premiere of Warners Technicolor picture, "Dodge City."

To accommodate the guests, all four theaters in the city will play the film Saturday evening, and a tent city is being set up to quarter the visitors for the week end. Ninety radio stations affiliated with the NBC Blue and Red networks will broadcast the celebration. The program will be on the air from 8 to 8:30 p. m. New York time.

Dodge City has arranged a rodeo, a music festival and a street parade. The rodeo will be staged in early Western style, with local entries competing against a group of experts from Hollywood. Forty-five bands will march in the street parade.

Hollywood will send a 16-car special train. On board will be the stars of the picture, Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Ann Sheridan, Bruce Cabot, Guinn Williams, Victor Jory, Alan Hale, and Frank McHugh. Others in the delegation will include Marlene Dietrich, Hugh Herbert, Leo Carillo and a large group of Warner studio executives.

Robert C. Vose Galleries

Recent water colors, painted by Olive Rush, are exhibited at the Robert C. Vose Galleries on Copley Square. This small exhibition has several papers which are a delight to the eye. Miss Rush has developed a style which is the result of careful observation of the subjects, especially animals to which she seems devoted. She has taken a leaf from the Japanese whose concise painting style she chooses to emulate And she does it in a vivacious and authentic manner with swift and decisive handling, and with an exceedingly spare application of the brush. Her washes of deer running or standing near a tree are charming and very deer-like. She indicates their contours and heads most subtly, so that the bearing, the stance, and the character of movement are unmistakable.

There are but one or two landscapes, enough to make us wish for more. Miss Rush has a gift with the water color brush which she uses with concentration and effect.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

"Funniest show of the year."—New Yorker
HELLZ A POPPIN
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Musical Revue
WINTER GARDEN, B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10 to $2.20
Daily Matinees Easter Week

LAST WEEK IN NEW YORK PRIOR TO AMERICAN TOUR
MAURICE EVANS presents
HENRY IV (Part 1)
MAURICE EVANS as FALSTAFF
Mady CHRISTIANS • Henry EDWARDS
ST. JAMES, W 44 St. LAc. 4-4664. Evgs. 8:30

'HOUND of the BASKERVILLES'
Richard GREENE • Basil RATHBONE • Wendy BARRIE
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. 50th St.

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
In VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER
TAMARA MARY MARTIN
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—Herald Tribune
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS in
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40 MATS. WED. AND SAT. 2:40

"It is all magnificent," Whipple, W. Tel.
ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St. Evgs. 8:40
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:40

"Miss Lillie is the funniest musical comedy star on the stage."—Whipple, World-Tele.
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC
REVUE by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40

Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
in New York's No. 1 Musical Hit by McEVOY—FIELDS—SCHWARTZ
STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
MAJESTIC Thea., West 44 Street CI. 6-0730
Mats. Wed. Sat. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75 Evgs. 8:30

"Does for the American scene what Noel Coward did for England in 'Cavalcade'."—Anderson, Jour.-Amer
THE AMERICAN WAY
with FREDRIC MARCH (in Person)
CENTER THEATRE — Rockefeller Center
49th Street and 6th Avenue — COlumbus 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75, $3.30
Mats. Wed. and Sat 2.40—55c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:35 55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:35. Extra Matinee Easter Monday, April 10.

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—Unusual Features—2
'STAGECOACH'
Claire Trevor • John Wayne
Plus "WHISPERING ENEMIES"
Jack Holt • Dolores Costello

PLYMOUTH — TONIGHT 8:30 Mat. Tom'w
THE INCOMPARABLE
RUTH DRAPER
In Her World Famous Original
CHARACTER SKETCHES
Evgs. .55-2.75. Thurs. Mat. .55-1.65. Sat. SEATS NOW! Mat. .55-2.20 (Inc. tax)

WILBUR—TONIGHT 8:30 MAT. TOM'W
CLIFTON WEBB
ESTELLE WINWOOD • HOPE WILLIAMS
The IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST
SEATS NOW | EVES. 55c to $2.75 tax inc. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c, $1.65

NOW! METROPOLITAN Plus!
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • DON AMECHE
MIDNIGHT
JOHN BARRYMORE • FRANCES LEDERER
MARY ASTOR • Elaine Barrie
"KING OF CHINATOWN"
AKIM TAMIROFF • ANNA MAY WONG

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Monday and Tuesday
"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone Power — Henry Fonda
Three New Walt Disney Cartoons

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LAST WEEK IN PHILADELPHIA
D'OYLY CARTE OPERA COMPANY
OF LONDON in
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERAS
Repertory Mailed Upon Request
FORREST THEATRE, Walnut St., PHILA.
Evgs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. and Sat. at 2:15

NEW YORK CITY

EDDIE DOWLING presents
PAUL VINCENT CARROLL'S COMEDY
The WHITE STEED
JESSICA TANDY GEORGE COULOURIS BARRY FITZGERALD
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45th Street. Evgs. 8:40
55c-$3.30 Mats. Wed and Sat. at 2:40. 55c-$2.20

The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing in this group will serve as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Pacific Northwest Team Wins Top Honors in National Collegiate Basketball Play

Oregon Cagers on Way Home With N. C. A. A. Title in Hand

EVANSTON, Ill., March 28 (AP)—The University of Oregon basketball team was homeward bound today with the National Collegiate Athletic Association championship and one of the most impressive recorrds of the season.

The lanky, spectacular-shooting Webfoots wound up their 32-game season last night with a 46-to-33 victory over Ohio State, Big Ten Conference titleholder, in the finals of the N. C. A. A. tournament at Northwestern University Gym.

Lead All the Way

Oregon opened fast against the Buckeyes and led all the way. The Buckeyes rallied early in the second half to cut Oregon's advantage to 21-20, but then the Webfoots brought their height and accurate one-hand shooting into play again to run their lead to 29-20.

From there on it was just a breeze for the champions of the Pacific Coast Conference, whose victory last night gave them a season's record of 27 victories in 32 games. Over this span they averaged just under 50 points a game.

Hull Scores 12 Points

Their defense was little less impressive. Capt. Jimmy Hull, Ohio State ace, managed to squeeze 12 points through, but none of his mates could match that pace. Only three times in their 20-game season were the Bucks held to fewer points than they scored against Oregon.

Oregon qualified for the N. C. A. A. final bout by defeating Texas and Oklahoma in the western regional, and Ohio State became eligible by winning the eastern regional with victories over Wake Forest and Villanova.

Mrs. Page and Mrs. Holman Paired in North and South

PINEHURST, N. C., March 28 (AP)—The first round of match play in the women's North and South golf tournament here today sent Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the 1937 national champion, against Mrs. Russell Holman of Greenwich, Conn.

Mrs. Page's 38-36-74 in the qualifying round yesterday was tops in a field of three score players. She was even with par and a stroke ahead of Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., winner of the recent Augusta, Ga., tournament. Miss Kirby's score was 36-39-75.

Miss Kirby drew as her first round opponent Mrs. Leo Walper of Washington, D. C. Both Mrs. Walper and Mrs. Holman had 89's for the qualifying round.

Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., shot a qualifying 41-37-78 for third place. She was two strokes ahead of Jane Cothran of Greenville, S. C., the defending titleholder, who had 41-39-80. Fifteen-year-old Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., posted a 40-43-83.

Miss Bauer was paired today with Mrs. N. E. Wessels of Roanoke, who scored 91. Miss Cothran was paired with Mrs. T. A. Menzel of Greenwich, Conn., and Miss Cline with Mrs. Myron Davy of Washington. Mrs. Menzel had an 89, Mrs. Davy an 88.

Among the other favorites to qualify were Helen Dettweiler of Washington, Helen Waring of Pinehurst, Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., and Betty Abernety of Pittsburgh.

Lehman's Solo Wins Race

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 28 (AP)—Taking the lead on the second weather leg of the triangular course, Myron (Barney) Lehman's Solo of Newport Harbor, Calif., won the second race of the Commodore Ernest Lee Jahncke open series of the Star Class spring championship series yesterday.

Solo showed a liking for the light going, walked away from the other 19 starters and finished 3m. 25s. ahead of another California entry, Cliff Baxter's Stormy, winner of the opening Jahncke Trophy race Saturday.

Paul Smart's Melody of Noroton, Conn., finished third, 2m. 10s. astern of Stormy. Gus Lorber's Scout of New Orleans got fourth place, one second ahead of Harry G. Nye's Gale of Chicago.

The race was sailed in a light and shifting breeze of less than five miles an hour. The fleet was given a windward start for the second day in succession, the boats tacking out to the north stake and then sailing a reach to the east. They had a run home.

There will be no race sailed today. The second race of the spring championship series will be held Wednesday afternoon.

Stormy tops the Jahncke series on the basis of total points for the two races to date. It has an aggregate of 41 points, five more than the New Orleans Sparkler III. Scout follows with 35 points and Melody with 33.

Among the finishers were Stanley Turner's Migs of Larchmont, N. Y., seventh; Sampson Smith's Delilah of Cooperstown, N. Y.; 10th; William P. Farley's Deuce of Rochester, N. Y., 11th; Adrian Iselin's Ace II of Port Washington, N. Y.; 14th; and Dan Ryan's Dixie of Houston, Texas, 15th.

McCracken Is Named

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Branch McCracken, Indiana University basketball coach, will offer a course in basketball at Northwestern University coaching school, Aug. 14-26. McCracken, in his first year as a Big Ten coach, turned out an Indiana five which set the pace in the Conference race until the final game of the season. During his playing days, McCracken was an all-America center in basketball at Indiana, and was an outstanding end in football.

Champion Nation?

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Led by their 80-year-old tennis-playing King Gustav, Sweden, with 230,000 members of athletic clubs out of 6,000,000 population, claims to be the most sport-conscious nation in the world.

Andres Awarded Balfour Trophy For Second Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Ernest Andres, Jr., of Jeffersonville, star guard on the Indiana University basketball team, was this year's winner of the coveted Balfour award in basketball.

Andres, captain of the Indiana squad this year, also won the honor last season. The award goes annually to the player adjudged to have brought "honor and distinction to Indiana University in basketball."

The award includes a gold basketball and plaque, and Andres' name will be engraved on a permanent plaque in the I. U. trophy room. The award is given each year by L. G. Balfour, Attleboro (Mass.), former Indiana athlete.

Andres this year concluded three years' service as a regular on the Indiana basketball team, winning national recognition for the second straight season. He has won three letters in basketball and two in baseball. He also is co-captain of the baseball team.

Syracuse Needs Pitching Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Adequate pitching strength is Coach Lew Carr's big need for the 18-game schedule which Syracuse University's ball tossers face this spring.

Beginning his 30th year here, Carr must find replacements for Mac Wagner and Dave Coffman, the most consistent starters last year, in addition to Howie Anderson, second baseman; Adam Markowski, outfielder, and Bill Fitzpatrick, catcher.

Mike Argento and Jerry Kane, juniors from Rochester, are leftover hurlers, but Carr is placing a lot of hope on Ray (Red) Moran, another Rochester boy, who was outstanding with the freshmen last year. Added encouragement is the possible return to action of Ed Quinlan, upperclassman, who has been on the sidelines for two years because of ineligibility and a sore arm.

The schedule is enlarged by three games over last year. Union will be met on a home-and-home basis and New York University plays here May 9. Otherwise, the opposition is the same as in recent seasons, including the traditional four contests with Colgate, a single with Army at West Point and home-and-home series with Cornell, Penn State, St. Lawrence, Rochester and Clarkson.

The complete schedule—April 25—Union; 26—Cornell; 27—Rochester at Rochester; 29—Colgate at Hamilton; May 2—Colgate; 6—Penn State; 8—New York University; 10—Army at West Point; 13—Penn State at State College, Pa.; 15—Clarkson at Potsdam; 16—St. Lawrence at Canton; 17—Cornell at Ithaca; 20—Colgate; 23—St Lawrence; 24—Rochester; 27—Colgate at Hamilton; June 3—Clarkson; 10—Union at Schenectady.

Tournament Canceled

KANSAS CITY, March 28 (AP)—The Kansas City Golf Association today canceled its second annual $5,000 open golf tournament tentatively scheduled in July.

Two Ways of Watching a Tournament

Wide World

London: Back row spectators at the All-England badminton tournament are fortunate. If they cannot get a good view of the match being played in front of their stand, they can just turn around and get an unobstructed view of a match on another court.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Henry Picard won North and South open golf tourney at Pinehurst, N. C., with 283.

International-American Hockey League

(Final Standings)

Eastern Division

	W	L	T	For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	33	17	5	214	161	69
Providence	24	22	11	136	153	53
Springfield	16	29	9	121	179	41
New Haven	14	30	10	114	174	38

Western Division

Hershey	31	18	5	140	110	67
Syracuse	26	19	9	152	117	61
Cleveland	23	22	9	145	138	55
Pittsburgh	22	28	4	176	166	48

Individual Scoring

	Gls	Asts	Pts
Abel-Pitt.	21	24	45
Adolph-Clev.	2	1	3
Allen-Phil.	23	11	34
Ambois-N. H.	8	11	19
Armstrong-Syr.	27	27	54
Asmundsen-Clev.	1	4	5
Aurie-Pitt.	8	19	27
Ayres-Her.	3	5	8
Bartholome-Clev.	17	28	45
Barton-Phil.	21	28	49
Beattie-N. H.	1	3	4
Beisler-Spr.	1	1	2
Bennett-Syr.	15	33	48
Berlett-Clev.	0	5	5
Besler-Pitt.	1	1	2
Besler-Prov.	0	0	0
Bessone-Pitt.	3	8	11
Beveridge-N. H.	0	0	0
Blake, B.-Clev.	9	11	20
Blake, M.-Clev.	7	12	19
Boll-Syr.	2	2	4
Brimsek-Prov.	0	0	0
Brown-N. H.	10	7	17
Brown-Pitt.	11	34	45
Brydson-N. H.	8	25	33
Bush-Pitt.	1	2	3
Carse-Phil.	24	33	57
Chisholm-Syr.	1	1	2
Church-Syr.	3	12	15
Connolly-Spr.	15	12	27
Convey-Syr.	14	25	39
Cook-Prov.	1	3	4
Cooper-Phil.	8	15	23
Corrigan-Her.	2	6	8
Coulter-Spr.	0	0	0
Croghan-Spr.	0	2	2
Cunningham-Clev.	26	20	46
Cunningham-Syr.	4	12	16
Currie-Clev.	3	8	11
Currie-Pitt.	4	7	11
Deacon-Pitt.	24	41	65
DeMarco-Prov.	6	12	18
Doran-Prov.	2	10	12
Doran-Syr.	11	15	26
Drouillard-Her.	9	17	26
Duguid-Clev.	19	32	51
Emms-Pitt.	9	26	35
Filmore-Spr.	16	13	29
Fisher-Pitt.	9	22	31
Foster-Clev.	2	12	14
Fowler-Syr.	3	1	4
Fox-Syr.	2	2	4
Frost-Her.	10	7	17
Gardiner-Phil.	0	0	0
Gauthier-N. H.	0	0	0
Getliffe-Her	1	4	5
Giesebrecht-Pitt	6	6	12
Giroux-Prov	23	24	47
Goupille-N. H.	6	6	12
Gracie-Clev	1	5	6
Grant-Spr	0	0	0
Gustafson-Phil	20	26	46
Hamill-Her	12	12	24
Hanson-Clev	2	16	18
Hemmerling-N. H.	10	13	23
Hergesheimer-Clev	34	19	53
Heron-Syr	12	14	26
Hoch-N. H.	3	3	6
Howard-Syr	1	0	1
Hudson-Prov.	16	22	38
Irvine-N. H.	1	5	6
Jackson-Prov.	6	6	12
Jackson-Spr	10	16	26
Jarvis-Prov	2	16	18
Jones-Pitt	2	8	10
Kalbfleisch-Her	4	4	8
Kaminsky-Spr	7	14	21
Keating-Pitt.	19	12	31
Keating-Prov	5	18	23
Keeling-Phil	6	13	19
Kelly-Pitt.	2	5	7
Kilrea-Her	17	31	48
Kilrea-Pitt.	14	28	42
Kirk-Phil	14	36	50
Klein-Her	17	15	32
Krol-Phil	24	30	54
Kuhn-Prov	13	9	22
LaFrance-Spr.	11	26	37
Lamb-Spr.	11	16	27
Langelle-Syr.	10	13	23
LaRochelle-N. H.	2	3	5
Lauzon-Her.	3	6	9
Lepine-N. H.	8	23	31
Lesieur-Prov.	5	7	12
Levinsky-Phil.	4	5	9
Locking-Syr.	20	30	50
Lorraine-N. H.	1	3	4
Mackie-Her.	12	18	30
Mancuso-N. H.	4	14	18
Mann-Syr	11	20	31
Markel-Syr.	16	32	48
Mason-Pitt.	8	16	24
McCully-N. H.	13	12	25
McDonald-Phil.	18	37	55
McDonald-Pitt.	1	0	1
McGoldrick-Prov.	3	10	13
McInenly-Spr	4	7	11
McManus-Her.	12	19	31
McReavy-Prov.	11	16	27
Molyneaux-Phil.	0	2	2
Mondou-N. H.	8	5	13
Moore-Her.	0	0	0
O'Neill-Clev.	4	18	22
Orlando-Spr.	7	9	16
Patterson-Clev.	11	5	16
Pike-Phil.	1	1	2
Raymond-N. H.	2	5	7
Reardon-Her.	7	20	27
Roberts-Clev.	0	0	0
Robertson-Clev.	0	1	1
Roche-Her	4	13	17
Roubell-Phil.	12	33	45
Roulston-Her.	3	14	17
Runge-Clev.	7	28	35
Sands-Her.	3	1	4
Saunders-Spr.	10	19	29
Schultz-Spr	9	12	21
Shannon-Her.	9	2	11
Shannon-Syr.	0	9	9
Sherf-Pitt.	18	22	40
Sherwood-Prov.	10	17	27
Shewchuck, Prov.	8	17	25
Shields-N. H.	2	2	4
Singbush-Phil.	2	1	3
Smith-N. H.	4	9	13
Sommerhill-N. H.	1	2	3
Stanowsky-Syr.	1	16	17
Starr-Prov.	16	33	49
Steele-Her.	14	10	24
Stein-Syr.	0	0	0
Stewart-Pitt.	0	0	0
Tapin-Phil	17	30	47
Teno-Pitt.	0	0	0
Thibault-Spr.	0	1	1
Thompson-N. H.	1	3	4
Thomson-Pitt.	9	17	26
Thurrier-Spr.	11	8	19
Tomson-Phil.	2	9	11
Toupin-Spr	8	31	39
Tremblay-N. H.	6	12	18
Trottier-Pitt.	5	3	8
Trudel-N. H.	6	9	15
Wareing-Phil	16	25	41
Whiteiaw-Pitt.	1	7	8
Wilson-N. H.	10	10	20
Wilson-Prov.	10	16	26

And Talking of . . . Badminton

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Championships Taken Abroad

LONDON—Well, it has happened at last. The English men's singles title for badminton, played for since 1900, has been taken overseas. By a Dane, Tage Madsen.

Coming events cast their shadow before when, in the All-England Club's championships last year, three of the 10 Danes entered for the men's singles reached the round of the last eight. Clearly, we said, the "international era" of the game had well and truly dawned, and there were many signs that the "Wimbledon" of the shuttlecock-smiters was about to provide a story similar to that of the real Wimbledon in the past 20 years of domination there by lawn tennis players from abroad.

Women's Title to Canada

Now the tale commences. Not only did the 1939 men's singles go to Denmark, but the women's singles went to Canada, represented by Mrs. W. R. Walton, the women's doubles went to Denmark (Fru R. Dalsgard and Froken T. Olsen) and the men's went to Ireland, through the agency of T. H. Boyle and J. L. Rankin. England's one crumb of consolation for a totally unprecedented eclipse was the victory of Ralph Nichols and Miss B. Staples in the "mixed."

In the men's final, Madsen defeated R. C. F. Nichols, five times champion in the past, by 10—15, 18—13, 15—7. But that score does not do justice to Nichols unless I explain that he had a mishap on court the previous day and was playing at a considerable disadvantage, which affected particularly his "smash," that vital factor in badminton play. He was also far slower than usual in getting up from the back boundary line to the net.

So, what with one thing and another, the Englishman must be given full marks for having hung as tenaciously as he did onto a quick-footed, 20-year-old opponent, particularly adept at the drop shot and armed also with a subtle service and severe smash. As a matter of fact, Nichols came within an ace of winning the championship for the sixth time. For, after taking the first game, he pulled up from 0—8 in the second to lead at 10—9, 12—9, and 13—12. The game was then set to five points and Nichols failed to obtain a single one of them.

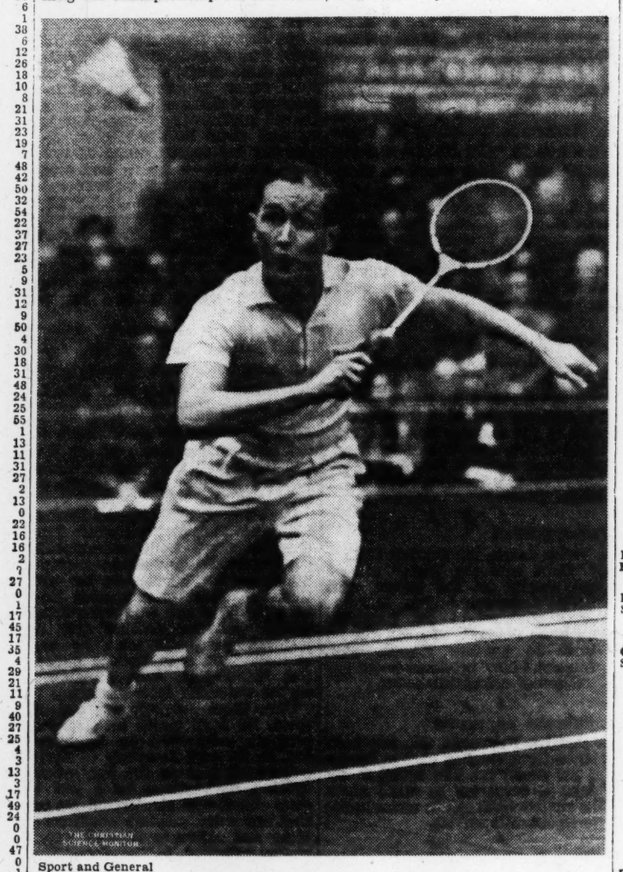
On the way to the final, both men had to do some hard battling—the general standard was higher, I should say, than ever before—and there stands out in specially bold relief a most spectacular game between Madsen and A. S. Samuel, of the Federated Malay States. My, how they made each other run!

Denmark vs. F. M. S.—that makes one think a bit about the international growth of badminton in the past few years. There are now 14 countries in membership with the International Badminton Federation, I understand, and three more—Norway, Mexico, and Rhodesia—are to come up for election when that body meets here in June.

U. S. A. Represented

U. S. A. was represented in the 1939 English badminton championships at the Horticulutral Hall, Westminster, by one player—Elizabeth Pearson, a member of the American squash racquets team that came over for a tour and to play against the feminine stars of Great Britain for the Wolfe-Noel Cup. She beat Miss F. Mercer by 11—3, 11—5, in the first round but in the second was quite outclassed by Miss Q. M. Allen, of England. The score, 11—3, 11—0, tells its own tale.

Mrs. W. R. Walton, champion of Canada, who won the women's singles, gave a most impressive display throughout the tournament. Her opponent in the final was Miss D. Doveton, the score in the Canadian lady's favor was 11—4, 11—5, and the explanation of the score was largely the capacity Mrs. Walton has for making an adversary wonder what on earth she is going to do next. With her discernment in mixing up the long and short game, she is a most puzzling proposition. As Miss D. M. C. Young, holder of the championship, found when she was positively routed in the semi-final round by 8—11, 11—7, 11—0.



Sport and General

Tage Madsen of Denmark

Eyes intent on the "bird," Madsen is about to play one of his brilliant shots that made him the first overseas victor in the English men's badminton championship.

College Tennis

At Hampden-Sydney, Va.—Colby (Maine) 7; Hampden-Sydney 0.

College Baseball

At Hampden-Sydney, Va.—Hampden-Sydney 12; Colby (Maine) 9.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

No Help to Cincinnati

BRADENTON, Fla.—Picked up along the Tamiami Trail . . . A certain portly gentleman thoroughly schooled in the national pastime insists that Billy Werber, the former American Leaguer with New York, Boston and Philadelphia, will hinder rather than aid the Cincinnati Reds this season in their National League flag efforts . . . The gentleman who does not want to be quoted pointed out that Werber has never been a good team man, which is something that Bill McKechnie expects of the players under him . . . Werber, you probably have heard, will succeed Lew Riggs at third base in the Cincinnati scheme.

♪ ♪ ♪

Future greats in the major leagues? . . . The Who's Who is full of them . . . How about Harry Craft, the Cincinnati outfielder, and Bobby Doerr, who blankets second base for the Red Sox? . . . And there are Joe Gordon, the Yankee keystone artist, and Lee Handley, the Pittsburgh infield flash . . . Cleveland has reserved a permanent locker for Johnny Heath, the young outfielder who pressed Jimmy Foxx for the American League batting crown last year . . . It was Johnny's freshman campaign as a regular . . . Tom Henrich is another up-and-coming Yankee . . . There, also, are Ken Keltner, Cleveland; Ernest Koy, Brooklyn; Enos Slaughter, Cardinals; Taft Wright, Senators; Jim Bagby, Red Sox; Russ Bauers, Pittsburgh; Jim Tobin, also of the Pirates, and Dick Errickson, Bees.

♪ ♪ ♪

Watch a young man by the name of Woody Rich with the Red Sox . . . A far better pitcher in training camp than was Jim Bagby, who captured 15 games as a freshman in 1938 . . . Rich, like Jim, has a great assortment . . . But the newest arrival is faster . . . Incidentally, Bagby throws a knuckler that wiggles like a snake . . . Moe Berg contends that if Jim could throw it all day he would never lose a game . . . The ball never dips the same way twice . . . But it is hard to control and is tiring on the arm . . . It is thrown much like a collegian would toss a shot put . . . Bill Stewart, the National League umpire, is still down in this country with his family . . . Bill junior works out with the Red Sox . . . He is attending Lawrence Academy and wants to go to Harvard . . . He can carry the pigskin.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Bees expect improved hurling from Johnny Lanning this summer . . . Casey Stengel has taught him to cover up his pitch . . . The opposition discovered last year that John was telegraphing every ball . . . Stengel says that there is something wrong with every player who comes to training camp . . . "The idea," says Casey, "is to eliminate as many faults as possible." . . . Despite the many anxious moments young Max West gives the Bees during a ball game, there are several clubs in the National League which will take him right now . . . But they will not get him . . . He is one Bee Stengel will definitely retain . . . When Emerson Dickman, the Robert Taylor of the Red Sox mound staff, gets through with baseball, he will probably own or manage a moving picture theater.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tom Yawkey still averages better than 80 miles per hour over these Florida roads . . . His chief rival for honors is Jimmy Foxx . . . The Red Sox expect big results from Frankie Dasso in the future . . . The boy is very fast, but still wild . . . Cronin says he has the best arm in the Sarasota camp . . . It is the younger Red Sox talent that brings a smile to Yawkey's face . . . Tabor, Williams, Doerr, Dickman, Campbell, Bagby, Dasso Lefebvre, Rich and Sayles . . . With a new crop coming up next spring . . . Who said the Yankees had all the talent? . . . And speaking of the Yankees, don't be surprised if that club does not walk away with the pennant this season . . . Vital parts are wearing out.

♪ ♪ ♪

Casey Stengel says that the stolen base has no value whatever unless it is stolen at the right time . . . Think he has something there . . . For instance, Tony Cuccinello pilfered only four sacks in '38, but they all won ball games . . . Casey tells how Tony steals them "when the other team isn't looking." . . . Our nomination for the freshman honors of 1939—Eddie Miller, the new shortstop of the Bees . . . He starts double plays on his stomach, no fooling . . . And he and Cuccinello pass the ball around as if they grew up together.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Philadelphia	2	1	10	8
Hershey	1	2	8	10

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Providence	2	1	6	5
Syracuse	1	2	5	6

(Syracuse eliminated)

Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games

Cleveland	2	1	7	2
Springfield	1	2	2	7

(Springfield eliminated)

Results March 25

Cleveland 3, Springfield 0.
Philadelphia 2, Hershey 1.

Result March 26

Providence 3, Syracuse 2.

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Agst
Boston	3	0	9	4
Rangers	0	3	4	9

Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games

Toronto	2	0	6	0
American	0	2	0	6

(Americans eliminated)

Detroit	2	1	8	5
Canadiens	1	1	5	8

(Canadiens eliminated)

Results March 26

Boston 4, Rangers 1.
Detroit 1, Candiens 0 (overtime).

Minnesota Athletes Now Looking to Spring Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—University of Minnesota athletes are now looking forward to spring and the opportunity to get the Gopher outdoor schedule under way.

After examinations and the customary spring vacation period from March 25 to April 3 are over, spring football, track, tennis and golf preparations will get under way in earnest.

Coach Frank G. McCormick and his Minnesota baseball squad will have their innings. They will leave Minneapolis on March 25, bound for the South and their annual spring training series. On March 27-28-29-30, the Gophers will meet Louisiana State at Baton Rouge, following this with two games with Tulane at New Orleans on March 31 and April 1, and a pair with Mississippi State on April 3-4.

Meanwhile, on the home grounds, Coach Bernie Bierman and his coaching staff will unveil the Gopher freshman squad as varsity candidates on Monday, April 3, the date set for the opening of spring football practice and of the new quarter.

Unless the unexpected occurs—the Minnesota football preparations will get under way in the field house and will continue indoors until such a time as the snow disappears from Northrop Field.

Trackmen, tennis players and golfers will also start their training indoors. The former will continue to work out on the field-house track, while the netmen have the indoor courts in the field house and the golfers the driving nets in the stadium for use in sharpening their games.

Several shifts from winter team rosters to those for the outdoor season have occurred, or will occur shortly. Among them, the transfer of Johnny Kundla from forward on the basketball quintet to first base on the baseball nine. Other shifts will find George Boerner moving from the basketball to the baseball lockers, Harold Van Every from basketball to football and Bill Kuusisto from wrestling to football. Halfback George Franck may remain out of spring football to compete as a sprinter on the track team.

Helen Jacobs Practices Before Trip to England

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. (AP)—Helen Hull Jacobs, tennis star who quit the courts during the winter to write a historic novel here, will return to competition at Wimbledon in June.

She is rearming for the British test and a home stand at Forest Hills by running the shoes off William and Mary College men players.

Looking trim and in good condition after a fast match, she pulled on two sweaters and a polo coat, reached for a candy bar and said, "I'm ready, you may serve."

Open tournaments—"There is nothing particularly wrong with pro tennis. It's on the up and up and the United States Lawn Tennis Association is not strongly opposed to letting the pros and amateurs go at it." The difficulty, she added, is finding an open tournament date which does not conflict with a fixture of one of the older clubs.

Don Budge—"He's the best in the business today, and when he loses to Perry or Vines it's because he's had a bad night like a golfer or any other athlete."

Greatest man champion—"Tilden was the greatest courtman who ever lived. He had all the shots, the speed and the court ability, and not only that, he was the smartest."

The book—well, it isn't finished yet. Carter Braxton, Virginia signer of the Declaration of Independence and an ancestor of the brown-haired Helen, will walk through the pages. She once intended to do his biography, but found it too much of a task. The book will be her fifth. "Barry Cort," her first novel published a year ago under the nom de plume H. Braxton Hull, was out a month before anyone knew that Miss Jacobs was the writer.

She will leave here this week and sail for England to put in some intensive practice before they begin firing at Wimbledon.

Change in Foul Rule Urged

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—The National Basketball Coaches Association acted today to remove the effects of intentional fouling in its only recommendation for a rule change in the present playing code.

The coaches, in the final session of their three-day convention, suggested that the team fouled be allowed the option of a free throw or taking the ball out of bounds nearest where the foul was committed.

Intentional fouling was used late in the game by some teams the past season as a means of gaining possession of the ball after a free throw.

W. S. Chandler of Marquette, retiring president, explained this proposal, if adopted by the rules-making body, would in effect curb intentional fouling.

"The offended team has this option at any time in the game," he said, "but we think it will be used only near the end of the first half and late in the game when intentional fouling has occurred most frequently.

"This was the only recommended change, the general sentiment being to leave the rules alone."

George Keogan, Notre Dame coach, led a small bloc of coaches seeking return of the center jump to the game. Keogan suggested in open discussion that the jump be returned for the last five minutes of each half, but the majority favored using the center jump only as stipulated under the present rules.

Penn Girls Win Swimming Meet

PHILADELPHIA, March 28 (AP)—University of Pennsylvania girls piled up 24 points in winning the eastern division meet of the national intercollegiate telegraphic swimming contest, official tabulations showed yesterday.

The national winner will be announced next week.

State Teachers' College, of Slippery Rock, Pa., was second in the eastern division, with 22½ points. Massachusetts State had 21½; Vassar 19; Temple and Skidmore 6; Connecticut College 4; New Jersey State 1, and Cornell 0.

Fifteen colleges competed.

Maryland Quintet Leads in Bowling

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The Boulevard quintet from Bethesda, Md., with a total of 1,897, held a three-point lead today in the Championship Team Class of the National Duckpin Bowling Congress. Other high scores: John Marshall Statesman, Richmond, Va., 1,894; C. & C. Restaurant, Rosslyn, Va., 1,883; Wallace Barnes, Bristol, Conn., 1,867.

Stars Sign Brandt

HOLLYWOOD (AP)—Pitcher Ed Brandt, released by the Pittsburgh Pirates for what Manager Pie Traynor called "keeping late hours," has agreed to terms with Hollywood of the Pacific Coast League.

The Stars also announced the signing of Ernie Orsatti, former St. Louis Cardinals' outfielder, who will start the season at first base for Hollywood. Orsatti, now an actor's agent, is expected to prove a strong drawing card in the film colony.

Wentworth Retires

MONTREAL (AP)—Marvin (Cy) Wentworth, veteran defenseman with the Montreal Canadiens, announced his retirement from hockey when the team returned from Detroit after being knocked out of the Stanley Cup play-offs by the Red Wings. Wentworth, a veteran of 13 years of league play, said he would devote his time to business from now on.

Dodgers Reduce

CLEARWATER, Fla. (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers reduced their forces with the release of Don Ross, third baseman, and Jim Winford, right handed pitcher, to Montreal of the International League, a Dodger farm. Ross, obtained by the Dodgers last year from Detroit, was released outright.

Chamaco Runs Off High String of 18

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—Joe Chamaco of Mexico City and New York is the sensation of the current world's three-cushion billiards tournament in more ways than one.

Chamaco, leader of the meet since it started last January, grabbed additional honors last night by tacking together a high string of 18 points for what is thought to be a new world's mark for tournament play.

Figures available reveal Tiff Denton of Kansas City had a run of 17 at Cleveland in 1919. Eleven years later Gus Copulous matched this string at New York.

Chamaco's string yesterday came at the expense of Jay Bozeman, Chicago star, who is in second place in the tournament. They split even in their two matches. Chamaco now has 42 victories in 57 games and Bozeman has 41 victories in 64 matches.

Seton Hall Victor

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—Seton Hall College swept the East-West Intercollegiate Fencing Meet at Ohio State University last week end, winning three titles and tying for a fourth.

The South Orange, N. J., team, wiinner of the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference title and undefeated in 33 consecutive dual meets in two years, won the U. S. Intercollegiate three-weapon, foils and sabre titles and tied, 4½ to 4½, with Northwestern in the epée event.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 27

At Bradenton, Fla.: St. Louis (N) 10, Boston (N) 5.

At St. Petersburg, Fla.: Brooklyn (N) 3, New York (A) 2.

At Arcadia, Fla.: Boston (A) 24, Louisville (AA) 2.

At Lake Charles, La.: Philadelphia (A) 7, New Orleans (SA) 2.

At San Francisco: Pittsburgh (N) 8, San Francisco (PC) 0.

At Los Angeles: Chicago (N) vs. Los Angeles (PC) cancelled, rain.

At Lakeland, Fla.: Detroit (A) vs. Cincinnati (N) cancelled, rain.

At Haines City, Fla.: Washington (A) vs. Kansas City (AA) rain.

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BOSTON GARDEN

Bruins Seek Fourth Straight in New York Tonight—New Faces Each Year for Locals

Rangers Must Go All Out To Stay in Hockey Series

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 28—Eleven-straight hockey victories and three of them against the New York Rangers in the current play-offs is the boast of the burly Bruins treading Broadway here today. And tonight they seek their twelfth-straight and elimination of the Rangers all in the same stroke.

Somehow the hockey atmosphere of New York is too cold and impartial to deserve the series. There are a few thousand here, of course, who see nothing but the Rangers, right or wrong; but the Madison Square Garden is too often filled with divided allegiance, a mixture of hockey fans who like the Americans, and there are also former Bostonians present.

In the Boston Garden the Bruins are greeted with a tumultuous reception upon appearance. Here there is a loud Ranger greeting, but it is not comparable. New York takes hockey in the form of entertainment whereas Boston fans are rabidly behind their team as a matter of civic pride. The Stanley Cup play-offs here are merely sandwiched in between many other attractions and excite no more interest than an intolerant yawn.

Rangers to Win

It really seems too bad that tonight's game cannot be brought back to the appreciative Boston audience. There is every possibility of the most exciting affair to date because the home team is down three games and has its back against the wall. Lester Patrick is charged with casting a team against the Bruins tonight with only one choice—to win.

Defeat for the New Yorkers halts hockey in this city for another season to come. Victory will prolong the decision, but ultimately, if not tonight, the Bruins seem certain to win since they need only one victory and the Rangers four. Only once during the entire regular schedule of the league have the Bruins been beaten two games in succession and there is no reason to assume that Rangers can break precedent now.

Trying to out-guess a man as smart in hockey as Lester Patrick is being a bit boastful perhaps, but if Lester does not send the Rangers out to score first tonight, we will be disappointed. His team is nearly out of the running and there is little more to lose and everything to be gained. Therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the Blue Shirts will storm the Bruin nets as they have not been stormed this season.

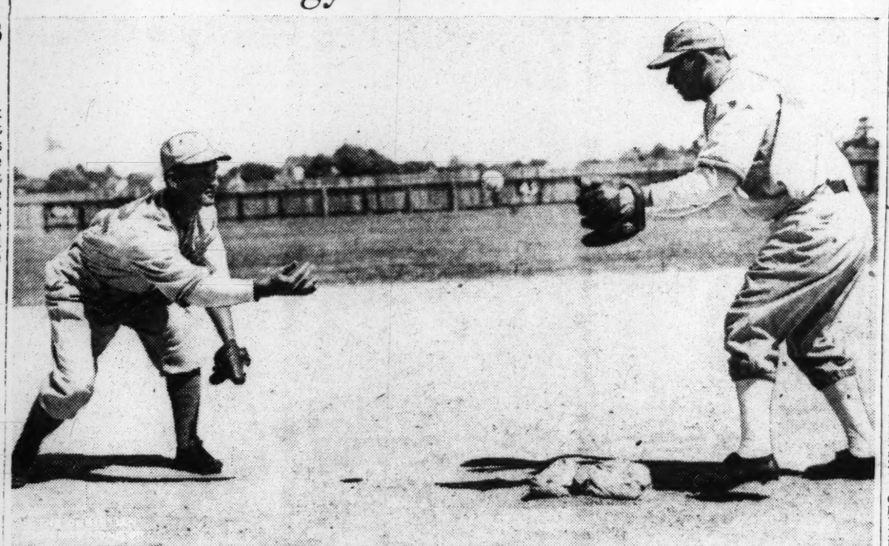
Back to Offense

Patrick has a team that earned fame as the "streamliners," meaning a speedy and systematically offensive team. In this series the New Yorkers have played the customary tight defensive style of play-off hockey and have dropped the style that has won them so many games this season, including two on Boston ice against the Bruins. If Patrick orders the team to discard the defensive measures the Bruins are due for some busy moments and no mistake.

Late reports here today were that Bert Gardiner, goalie from Philadelphia, would again tend the Ranger net. Dave Kerr continues sidelined because of injury, but the necessary substitution of Gardiner has been no handicap, for there has not been a single goal scored by the Bruins that Kerr could have played better. Sunday night in Boston Gardiner would have been the star of the game had he been on the winning instead of the losing side.

It has been the misfortune for Ott Heller and Babe Pratt to be victims of almost all the Boston goals. Sunday night three were scored with these two on the ice and Pratt, in particular, was the marked "goat" with Milt Schmidt making the tall, angular defenseman look pretty sad. Neil Colville has had several inside shots without result and during the series the pivot man to the high-scoring Ranger forward line has been below standard. Dutch Hiller, diminutive left winger who has covered Bobby Bauer perfectly, is the best defensive wing of the series to date.

Strategy Board of the Bees



Left to right we see the new double-play combination that is expected to hold during the championship season; Eddie Miller, rookie shortstop, and Tony Cuccinello, last season's second baseman.

Bee Roster List Changed Over Past Four Seasons

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRADENTON, Fla., March 28—The big league baseball picture is forever changing. Each spring a fresh collection of rookies moves in to challenge the varsity. During the most recent four springs—the present one included—the Boston Bees have probably paraded more talent in the Grapefruit League than has any other club. When Bob Quinn came over from Brooklyn to tackle the herculean job of rebuilding the defunct Braves in early 1936, he vowed to give the Hub a new deal. And he certainly has.

The Bees trained at St. Petersburg's Waterfront Park in the spring of '36, under Bill McKechnie and his two assistants, Gowdy and Lewis. Among the so-called regular pitchers were Ray Benge, Al Blanche, Bob Brown, Ben Cantwell, Johnny Babich, Danny MacFayden, Bobby Reis and Bob Smith. McKechnie had taken Wayne Osborne, Jim Chaplin, Sharkey Eiland and Eldon McLean on trial. He also took three Knoxville youngsters to camp as batting practice hurlers. Among them was John Lanning, who made the grade when the more experienced minor leaguers failed. Of the regulars, only MacFayden is still around. Even McKechnie and Gowdy have departed to other pastures. Lewis, of course, is traveling secretary under Quinn and one of the best in the business.

Only Lopez Left

The catchers that spring were Art Doll, Bill Lewis, Al Lopez and Ray Mueller. Doll was made over into a pitcher and is among those present here in Bradenton. Lewis later went to Indianapolis as part payment for Jim Turner. Mueller donned a Pittsburgh uniform this winter in the trade which brought Dickshot and Todd to the Bees.

McKechnie's infielders at St. Pete were Joe Coscarart, Tony Cuccinello, Elbie Fletcher, Howard Meyers, Baxter Jordan Bill Urbanski and Pinky Whitney. Fletcher was farmed to Buffalo before the summer and Whitney went to the Phillies in exchange for Haslin. Meyers was returned to Buffalo. The outfielders were Ed Moriarty, Wally Berger, Hal Lee, Rupert Thompson and Gene Moore. All of these faces are missing.

One spring later McKechnie had Guy Bush, Lou Fette, Vic Frasier, Bill Harris, Ira Hutchinson, Bill Perrin, Red Sewell, Jim Turner and Billy Weir on his mound staff. Eddie Mayo and Rabbit Warstler joined the infielders. Vince Di Maggio, Debs Garms, Frank McGowan, Jim Mosolf and Andy Pilney patrolled the outfield.

Casey for McKechnie

By the spring of '38, Bob Quinn's new deal had spread to the managerial post. McKechnie went to Cincinnati and Casey Stengel signed a Bee contract. With Casey came the Kellys, George and Mike. That year also marked the arrival of Dick Errickson, Milburn Shoffner, Gilly English, Johnny Riddle, Harl Maggert, Roy Johnson and Max West. Boston has patiently watched the parade and now waits anxiously to review the latest squad.

They want to cheer Buddy Hassett and Eddie Miller, Dickshot Outlaw and Simmons, Earley, Doll and Andrews. Will the latest shuffle bring the desired results—a berth in the first division of the National League? Even if the answer is no, which we doubt, the Hub cannot condemn Bob Quinn for not trying.

Cuccinello at Second

When the 1938 Bees opened their season against the Giants at the Polo Grounds, the line-up was as follows: Warstler, shortstop; Johnson, left field; Moore, right field; Cuccinello, second base; West, first base; English, third base; Di Maggio, center field; Lopez, catch, and MacFayden, pitch. Exclusive of the battery, only one man will be back in there when the new club faces the Phillies at the Hive on April 18. Cuccinello, of course, is still around second base. Miller has replaced Warstler, Simmons is in left field, West in right, either Fletcher or Hassett at first, Garms at third and either Outlaw or Dickshot in center field.

The new batting order not only features new faces, it also figures to produce more speed and power. The new combination will create a more potent offense for the toiling pitchers, who last year had to be content many times with a single run.

Edge Given American League As Teams Prepare for North

ATLANTA, March 28 (AP) — The baseball teams, brown and full of orange juice, are about ready to break camp and head back north, so now is as good a time as any to have a look at the general situation.

First, it seems apparent after visiting 11 teams in Florida and Louisiana that the American League has, if anything, increased its superiority over the National League as a whole, granting for the sake of argument that it is for the time being a stronger circuit.

The Yankees are bound to be better, even with Lou Gehrig playing on a dime at first base, and the only thing that might keep them from winning their fourth-straight world championship would be for something to happen to either Lefty Gomez or Red Ruffing, or both. They were speculating around St. Petersburg, incidentally, that Gehrig would be replaced by Babe Dahlgren before the season ends.

Both the Boston Red Sox, who finished second to the Yanks last year, and the Detroit Tigers, who finished a fast-coming fourth, appear to have strengthened, too, and a guess is they will fight it out for second place this time.

Potential Star

The Sox have a potential star in their rookie outfielder, Ted Williams, while the Tigers will be sounder at shortstop and third base and might have great pitching if Schoolboy Rowe and Fred Hutchinson both come through. Cleveland's fortunes admittedly rest in the right arm of Johnny Allen. If he doesn't make a comeback they could even drop out of the first division.

None of the other four American League clubs, from what has been seen and heard, has made any important improvement, though the Washington Senators could make it tough on the leaders if Bucky Harris should find himself a starting pitcher among all those Cubans.

Cincinnati is the hot club in the National League, the only one that has taken on a load of strength, and already is making gestures at the pennant. Will McKechnie's fine young outfit vaulted from last place in 1937 to fourth last year, and there's no law that says they can't jump three more notches this time.

There is the sort of team that might take charge of its league for several years and give the Yankees a real scrap in the World Series to boot. Some observers think the Reds lack "balance." All we know is they have good fielding, fine hitting and a remarkable collection of pitchers, now that Lefty Grissom is back in form. Also, they have the pennant bug.

Cubs Stripped Gears

Maybe we wouldn't be so high on the Reds if there were any real reason to believe that their chief rivals will be better than last year, or even as good. The feeling around the South is that the Chicago Cubs, last year's champions, stripped their gears when they let Bill Jurges go to the Giants.

Pittsburgh's veteran club probably had its last big chance when it blew the flag in the closing days of the 1938 race after holding what looked like a safe lead. A team that undergoes such an experience seldom snaps back. The Giants will have to be considered a third-place team, at best, until it is seen for sure that Hubbell and Schumacher can win again.

So what's to keep the Reds out of there, providing they get their share of the breaks and do not lose their key men by illness or injury? Their pitching stand-bys—Johnny Vander Meer, Paul Derringer, Bucky Walters, Whitey Moore, and Grissom—form perhaps the most formidable group in the game, and it looks like they've got two or three others just about as good.

Best Catching

They have the best catching in their league, Ernie Lombardi and Willard Hershberger. Frank McCormick is, barring Dolph Camilli of Brooklyn, the league's top first-baseman. They have a tight infield, now that Bill Werber is on third and two sweet outfielders in Ival Goodman and Harry Craft. Wally Berger isn't so bad in left field, either, even if he can't throw very far.

If any of last year's leaders drop out of the first division, the Boston Bees are the logical team to move up. It looks like they might have two .300 hitters in their line-up this season, an increase of one.

Grove Faces Cincinnati Reds In First Real Test Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBRING, Fla., March 28—Lefty Grove did not accompany the Red Sox on their two-day trip to Arcadia and Sebring, but remained in Sarasota to prime himself for his first pitching effort of the season, which will be against the Cincinnati Reds tomorrow. The Sox will play Newark today and return to their headquarters tonight.

The importance of Grove's effort has not been lessened by the excellent pitching the Red Sox have had thus far in their exhibition games. Despite what hurlers such as Elden Auker, Woodrow Rich, Jack Wilson, Dennis Galehouse, and Jim Bagby have shown, Joe Cronin will feel more confident of pressing the Yankees this season if he can call on the veteran southpaw as often as once a week.

There is no longer any doubt that Grove still can put plenty on the ball. The doubt that remains is will his arm suddenly go as it did last season; can he keep his arm loose and limber between innings?

Eight or Nine Hurlers

If Grove proves that he is still a winner, Cronin will let him pitch only once a week. The Red Sox can afford to do this, because their hurling staff has been strengthened considerably over what it was in 1938. The pre-season work of Auker, Rich, Galehouse, Heving, and Wilson has been satisfactory. Besides Grove, Cronin will have eight or nine hurlers capable of starting games.

Elden Auker, obtained from Detroit during the winter in the Higgins trade, rates No. 1 on the Boston staff. The prize rookie, of course, is Woodrow Wilson Rich, who won 19 games and lost 10 for Little Rock last season. The veteran who has done the best pitching is Joe Heving, who fanned seven Cardinals in three innings last week.

"The Red Sox are going to have better pitching this season," said Bill McKechnie, manager of the Reds, before Sunday's game. McKechnie saw the Red Sox in several games last spring, and his estimation is valuable, for no manager in the big leagues knows more about pitching than the canny Scot.

Cronin Confident

A great many things can happen to pitching staffs when the flag goes up in the big league parks. Many a fine hurler has wilted away when the pressure was applied. For example, there was Johnny Marcum, who was far and away the best Red Sox pitcher in spring training last season. He did not even survive the campaign; he was a chronic loser. But Cronin is confident that he has sufficient depth and balance on his staff to prevent any prolonged slump.

Elden Auker's underhand delivery has been annoying to National League hitters this spring. "I never saw anything like it," grunted Johnny Mize in disgust . . . Ted Williams hit 21 homers on the road, 22 homers in the Minneapolis band box last season . . . Lefty Grove's son will enter Duke next fall . . . Woody Rich has never seen a big league game.

Sporting Around the Hub

Golf Championships at Charles River

The Charles River Country Club, announced as the scene of the Eastern Women's Golf Championship and the Griscom Cup matches June 12-16, will provide a stiff test for the two events this summer, with women's par having been lowered a stroke to 76. Although under the new U. S. G. A. regulations, par would have been lowered to 73, changes in the locations of several tees allow for the present figure.

The championship will be held over the first three days, with the team matches on the following days. In the Cup matches, Boston will meet Philadelphia for the right to meet New York, defending champion, in the final.

* * *

Down at Arcadia, Fla., the Red Sox had a field day against the Louisville Colonels, drubbing them by a score of 24 to 2. Ted Olson of Wollaston pitched the first four innings, and was bombarded for 12 hits and 11 runs. At Bradenton, however, the Bees dropped another contest, this time to the St. Louis Cadinals by a score of 10 to 5. Casey Stengel plans to have the boys out on the field today for work on fundamentals—just as though it were the first day of practice.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity baseball team will play 10 games at home and nine away this year, a total of two more games than last season. Colby is the only new opponent. The schedule follows:

April 13—Lowell; 15—at Rhode Island State; 17—American International; 19—Tufts; 22—at Boston College; 25—Colby; 27—Maine; 29—New Hampshire.

May 2—at Conn. State; 4—at W. P. I.; 9—Rhode Island State; 12—Conn. State; 13—Clark; 16—at Harvard; 19—at Colby; 20—at Maine; 24—at New Hampshire; 27—at Tufts; 31—Boston College.

* * *

With entries open less than a week, more than 30 runners have entered the fourteenth annual three-mile novice road race of the Norfolk Young Men's Association, scheduled to be held in conjunction with the Roxbury Patriots' Day celebration, April 19.

* * *

The B. C. baseballers finally found a dry spot of ground at Alumni Field yesterday afternoon and had their first outdoor workout under direction of Coach Freddie Maguire. Although pitchers and catchers have been practicing for a week indoors, yesterday's session was the first for the infielders and outfielders. Football candidates at the Heights were supposed to have their first outdoor practice today, but the inclement weather forced cancellation of Coach Leahy's plans.

* * *

Dr. John M. Harmon has announced recipients of varsity basketball awards at Boston U. as follows: Capt. Solly Nechtem, Russ Lawry, Jackie Rotman, Harold Goodier, Ted Rosenthal, William Black, John King, George Pantano, and Edward Lippa.

* * *

Virginia Rice Johnson of Brookline began defense of her New England women's indoor tennis singles championship with a 6—0, 6—0 defeat of Mary Casey of Brookline in the first round at the Longwood Covered Courts yesterday. Others to advance included "Cissy" Madden of Jamaica Plain, national girls' indoor champion, and Pauline Betz of Los Angeles, recent winner of the national women's indoor championship.

* * *

M. I. T. won the national R. O. T. C. rifle competition in the First Corps Area for the William Randolph Hearst Trophy, according to the standings released by Brig. Gen. J. M. Cummins, Commanding Officer of the Area.

G. C.

High School Fives In Title Go Again

FITCHBURG, Mass., March 28 (AP)—Three high school basketball teams hauled cage equipment out of storage today and went into training for a unique tournament with the New England interscholastic title as the stake.

Bassick High of Bridgeport, Conn., relinquished the title it won at Springfield, Mass., March 18, after a player said he was over the age limit.

The three teams Bassick defeated in the tournament will tangle at Brown University in Providence Friday and Saturday, James A. Chalmers, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, announced after a telephone conference with committeemen last night.

Winslow High of Winslow, Maine, will meet Central High of Bridgeport, Conn., Friday night and the winner will play Hope High of Providence for the championship Saturday.

Hockey at a Glance

Tonight's Play-Off Schedule

By the Associated Press

National League

Boston at New York Rangers.
Detroit at Toronto.

International-American League

Philadelphia at Hershey.
Providence at Cleveland.
(No games scheduled last night).

Reds Sign Rookie

TAMPA, Fla., (AP)—Lawrence (Larry) Webber, infielder from St. Mary's Calif., College has signed a contract with the Cincinnati Reds. He will be sent to the Reds' farm club at Waterloo, Iowa, in the Three-Eye League.

Pirates From Pacific

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The roster of the Pittsburgh Pirates is made up of residents of 12 States. California leads with seven members on the squad.

Eastern League Baseball Dates Are Announced

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Four double-headers are included in the 10th annual schedule of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League, as released by Asa S. Bushnell, Secretary-Treasurer of the league and Executive Director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics.

The 42-game double round robin will open Saturday, April 8, with Cornell playing at Pennsylvania, and end on June 21. Dartmouth, the defending champion, will open defense of its title April 15 against Penn.

The schedule:

April 8—Cornell at Pennsylvania; 15—Dartmouth at Penn, Harvard at Columbia; 19—Penn at Yale; 21—Harvard at Princeton; 22—Yale at Cornell, Dartmouth at Columbia (2 games), Harvard at Penn; 28—Dartmouth at Yale, Princeton at Harvard; 29—Cornell at Harvard.

May 2—Yale at Dartmouth; 3—Penn at Cornell, Columbia at Harvard; 6—Columbia at Cornell (2 games), Yale at Penn, Harvard at Dartmouth; 8—Princeton at Dartmouth (2 games); 10—Penn at Columbia; 12—Cornell at Yale; 13—Dartmouth at Harvard, Columbia at Princeton; 17—Princeton at Columbia; 19—Penn at Harvard, Columbia at Yale; 20—Penn at Dartmouth, Yale at Columbia, Cornell at Princeton (2 games); 24—Harvard at Cornell; 27—Penn at Princeton, Dartmouth at Cornell.

June 3—Princeton at Yale, Columbia at Penn; 10—Princeton at Penn; 17—Cornell at Dartmouth, Yale at Princeton; 20—Harvard at Yale; 21—Yale at Harvard.

Varsity Letters Awarded to Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—For the second time in as many seasons, 10 major letters were awarded to members of the University of Detroit's 1938-39 basketball squad this year. Of this number, four were awarded to sophomore members of the squad and six to juniors. There were no seniors on the 1939 U. of D. basketball team.

Junior members of the Titan cage squad to win their second major athletic award in basketball include: Bob Calihan, Frank O'Donnell, Jack McDermott, and Charley Buchholz of Chicago; Nick Pegan of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Jack Piana of Detroit. Sophomores to win letters were: John Gedda of Detroit, Frank Dulapa of Hamtramck, Mich., Henry Lundgren of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Charles Talbot of Pontiac, Mich.

Coaching School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — Indiana University's fifteenth annual summer coaching school will be held July 31-August 4 this year. Instruction will be given in three sports, with A. N. "Bo" McMillin in charge of football, E. C. "Billy" Hayes, track and field, and Branch McCracken, basketball.

Woman Golf Pro

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Mrs. Helen Hicks Harb of Little Rock, former National Woman's golf champion, who turned professional and toured America, has advised Charlotte Glutting to turn pro. Mrs. Harb collected $40,000 in the few seasons she practised professional golf.

Skating Club Runs Through Dress Rehearsal in Garden

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the cold confines of huge Boston Garden—an arena that seemed all the colder because of 15,000 empty seats—members of the cast of "Let's Go," the Skating Club of Boston's yearly ice carnival scheduled to be given next Friday and Saturday, went through their first full-dress rehearsal last night.

Although a second will be held Thursday night, either in the Garden or the club rink, everything was made as nearly perfect as possible from the arrangement of lights to a complete orchestration of music—with members of the orchestra, however, forsaking evening dress for overcoats.

Toy Shop Number

Under the critical eyes of mothers and relatives, and under the even more watchful supervision of Prudence Holbrook of Ottawa, choreographer of the show, the younger skaters went through their opening number, "Nuremberg Toy Shop."

Although no scenery was erected, the show progressed through each of its scenes, with repetitions, of course, for more than four hours. Only the featured skaters were absent.

The cast of 200 includes several international stars as well as professional. "Let's Go" will mark the debut in Boston of Daphne Walker of England, the 15-year-old girl who took third in the recent world and European championships. Freddie Tomlins, 18-year-old Englishman, is also a newcomer to Boston, and his acrobatic skating is expected to be one of the highlights of the carnival.

Olympic Champions

Then there will be Andree Joly and Pierre Brunet of France, twice Olympic champions and four times world pair-skating titlists, and Frick and Frack from Switzerland, who have been termed the most famous comedy ice-skating team in Europe.

But perhaps the best of the Skating Club's attractions, at least from a local angle, will be the presentation of three national champions of 1939, who won their laurels under the Club's banner.

Joan Tozzer, who was a featured performer in the New York Skating Club's show last week end, is the women's senior singles champion; Gretchen Merrill, novice champion last year, is now the ladies' junior champion; and Betsy Nichols is the present novice title-holder.

All three of these girls will have prominent parts in the carnival, and it will be interesting to contrast their skating technique. Each is a pupil of the old master, Willie Frick, who now conducts classes with his wife and partner in the Club's new rink in Boston. M. Bernard Fox, who with Miss Tozzer, holds the North American pairs championship, is scheduled to appear, as well as Robin Lee of St. Paul, Minn., national singles champion since 1935.

Blue Ice

Beginning sometime around midnight Thursday, the Garden ice will change from its familiar brownish-white color to one of varying shades of blue. At the edges of the rink the ice will be dark blue, with the color growing gradually lighter until it becomes white in the center. As usual, Harry Allen, Garden icemaker, will have charge of the job.

Assisting Miss Holbrook in directing the show is Mary Jane Halstead of Toronto, engaged by the Club last January as official instructor. Miss Halstead will have the solo part in the World's Fair Ballet, a modernistic number to be performed to Ravel's "Valse." The final scene of the carniva' will depict Graduation Day at West Point.

George E. B. Hill of Cambridge is in charge of decorations and scenery while Richard L. Hapgood of Cambridge and Bernard Fox of Brookline have charge of the music. As in the past, the carnival will be sponsored for the benefit of the Convalescent Home of the Children's Hospital.

Worcester Cagers Meet Rogers High

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., March 28 (AP)—Boys Trade High of Worcester, Mass., undefeated in 49 games, will open the Eastern States scholastic basketball tournament Thursday night against Rogers High of Newport, R. I.

The game will start at 7 o'clock. Other first round pairings follow:

8 p. m.—Seton Hall, South Orange, N. J., vs. St. Francis High, Brooklyn.

9 p. m.—Memorial High, West New York, N. J., vs. New Brunswick, N. J., High.

10 p. m.—Massanutten Military Academy, Woodstock, Va., vs. Manlius School, Manlius, N. Y.

The winners of the first two games will meet in the opening contest Friday night with the victors of the last two frays playing the other semifinal game. The final and consolation tilts will be held Saturday night.

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PREMIUM CRACKERS 1 Lb. Pkg. 15c
N. B. C. GRAHAMS 1 Lb. Pkg. 18c
WELLESLEY FUDGE CAKE Ea. 15c

SOCIAL TEA, GRAHAMS, MINT CREAMS, CRACKER MEAL, OREO SANDWICH, PREMIUM CRACKERS or FIG NEWTONS ..... Your Choice PKG. 9c

FINAST PEARS CHOICE BARTLETT, HALVES Extra Heavy Syrup LGE. NO. 2½ TIN 17c
SANTA CLARA PRUNES LARGE, MEATY and TENDER 4 LBS. BULK 25c
BLUE ROSE RICE EXTRA FANCY, UNCOATED 3 LBS. BULK 13c
BUFFET STYLE FRUITS Apricots, Peaches, Cherries, Pears, Fruit Cocktail, Orangettes, Pineapple tidbits or crushed Pineapple ..... DOZ. TINS 89c 3 8 OZ. TINS 23c
For the Poultry Stuffing Use BELL'S SEASONING 1½ Oz. Ctn. 9c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Writing, Timing, and Giving Your Radio Talk

And Whether or Not You Expect to Go On the Air, These Points Should Help Your Everyday Conversation

The Radio Voice—4

By Volney D. Hurd

Staff Writer and Director of Broadcasting, The Christian Science Monitor

Long experience in broadcasting has evolved many useful ideas for helping the radio speaker. These come under the general headings of (1) Composing your talk, (2) Writing your talk, (3) Timing your talk, (4) Use of Voice, (5) At the Microphone.

The Columbia Broadcasting System and the National Association of Broadcasters are the sources of the material to be presented under these headings.

Composing The Talk

The effectiveness of your radio talk—your success in attracting new friends—begins with your preparation.

Before you start to write you may find it useful to "talk out" your ideas to one person. Watch this friend of yours. When he begins to wiggle in the chair or cross and recross legs, it is high time for you to stop talking—or else revise your approach. Few speakers can hold a radio audience more than 15 minutes. A very small number can hold interest for half an hour.

You hold or lose your listener in the first minute or two. You must secure attention at once. Then let your friend travel along with you in search for the answer to your proposition. You keep him "on his toes" by building experience on experience. The very weight of your remarks keeps him attentive for what is coming next. Then you summarize these facts in an appeal to the motives that will make him act. Then stop! Always stop before your friend wants you to!

When you have tried out your ideas on a listener, then sit down at your desk and put your thoughts in writing. People like best a simple, readily understood vocabulary. This should be used in sentences short and to the point, without elaborate phrases or clauses. Formal literary speech is to be avoided. English as it is used orally in well-bred groups everywhere is the ideal.

Some speakers find it helpful to set an arbitrary limit of, say, 20 words on their sentences. They exceed this only when a longer sentence seems clearer than a shorter one. Other speakers limit the sort of words they use; they avoid literary words like "domicile," if a common-speech word like "home" can be substituted. Still others may try to attain the same end by a somewhat different discipline: by trying, for instance, to avoid words of more than three syllables. It is not possible to establish any iron-clad rule of this sort, or create any formulas. The dynamic speaker can successfully break all of them. The important thing is terse simplicity and clarity.

In making your subject interesting, you will want to develop it in terms that every one will find familiar. Human interest stories and narrative as illustration, and references to events and things familiar in our everyday experience, help make a radio talk vital. As a guide in avoiding abstractions, some speakers find helpful the device of putting their thoughts in concrete terms of things that one can touch, taste, smell, hear, or see. As one commentator phrased it: "Inflation, as an economic term, means little to people; as pork chops at a dollar a pound it means a lot."

Timing Your Talk

Ever important in broadcasting operations is "time." A stop watch is used in timing programs, and even the fraction of a second counts. The actual time of a fifteen-minute program is fourteen minutes and thirty seconds; of a thirty-minute program, twenty-nine minutes and thirty seconds—the thirty seconds being used in each instance for technical network and station operation. Please remember, also, the announcer's introduction and conclusion generally require one minute—reducing the actual speaking to thirteen and one-half minutes for a fifteen-minute program.

The time occupied by your own talk must exactly fill the assigned broadcasting period, less the ninety seconds required for announcements and switchover. Hence you will wish carefully to time your manuscript in advance.

Some speakers deliver as few as 125 words a minute, others as many as 250. Too slow a delivery may make an audience restive; too fast a delivery may be difficult to follow. By rehearsing at home, you determine the rate of delivery you wish to adopt for a particular manuscript. Then you time the manuscript page by page. A method used by some speakers is to write at the bottom of each page the number of minutes and seconds remaining for the delivery of the following pages. Then, during actual delivery before the microphone, you can refer occasionally to a watch, or glance at the ever-accurate studio clock, and make certain your correct rate of delivery is being maintained.

Use of The Voice

In the proper use of the voice all the muscles within and surrounding the instrument must be sensibly relaxed in order for the voice to function properly—in either speech or song. This is of the utmost importance.

The all-too-common bad vocal production is due to the unnatural strain put upon the muscles of the throat, mouth, and upper part of the chest. The result is distressing. The sounds produced are flat, choked, strident, nasal, sharp, and hard, because the tone-producing cavities are pinched and half closed by unnecessary muscular effort.

The first rules on the use of the voice, therefore, will be as follows: Relax the throat. Keep the muscles of the jaw and mouth at ease. Let all the resonant cavities around and above the vocal chords be open and comfortable. This is their natural condition for natural speech.

Vocal production will then be properly accomplished. The voice will be clear and strong, round and mellow. If at the same time the tongue and palate, lips and teeth have been trained to effortless articulation, the speech will be natural, precise, and pleasing.

Proper voice production is more important in radio broadcasting than even in conversation or platform address because, "on the air," the voice becomes one's full medium of expression. And be sure and remember that the microphone, sensitive to every sound, will pick up your breathing unless it is silent, deep, and deliberate. Noisy breathing is usually a sure indication that the relaxed conditions described above are not being maintained.

At the Microphone

Before going on the air you should check your voice with the studio engineer by some trial sentences in order to get the proper position at the microphone.

Remember this sensitive instrument may make the clearing of your throat sound to the audience like the growl or roar of some hitherto unheard mammoth of the jungle. And the rustling and crackling of pages of manuscript will sound to the listener like the ripping of a tin roof. Use soft, non-rattling paper.

Another most important point to minimize noise is to keep your manuscript unclipped and as you finish each page let it drop to the floor.

If you have followed out the lessons contained in this series your broadcasting will be successful. And even if you don't broadcast you will find them an invaluable help in improving your speech even for ordinary daily conversation.

Last of four Tuesday articles

Learning by Experience

Portion of a class at Friends' Central School, Overbrook, Pa., which is studying Greek civilization. And because one way of getting close to people is to make the sorts of things they made, and try to express ideas they expressed, these students are using their art time in modeling vases, masks, and other things in the Greek manner. Friends' Central, long a day school under the control of a committee belonging to the Society of Friends, has followed a country day school plan since moving out to its present site in 1925. Co-educational and college preparatory, it is known also for the full attention it gives to the arts.

Painting as a Hobby

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

The man with art for a hobby must be practical, no matter how much the artist in him shrinks from the thought. Wasted days, spoiled canvases, ineffective colors, all contribute to artistic inefficiency and make the bills run up unduly high—hobby or no hobby.

One of Wisconsin's outstanding hobby artists is L. W. Burch, a Madison electrical supply dealer. He belongs to the nationally affiliated Milwaukee Business Men's Sketch club, regularly attends evening classes in art at the Madison Vocational School, and has studied at Gloucester, Mass. He's been painting for most of his long life, so that you find his pictures all over Madison. But as most of them were given away, he has had to be on the lookout for methods of saving time and money lest his avocation appropriation exceed his vocation income.

Mr. Burch believes economy might as well begin at home. His studios are converted upper rooms of his house. His easel he made himself. Odds and ends that he picked up about the house and garage he used to make a natural floodlight lamp for it.

"Use whatever you've got," he says. "It's surprising what results can be obtained."

A sketch book, he suggests, is indispensable for recapturing all the minutiae of some scene on canvas. Memories are not to be trusted, he feels; nor is conversation always effectively descriptive. He and his Sketch Club companions freely interchange books, so that the beauty of many a Wisconsin scene does not remain forever hidden—though odd it seem—under the open sky.

A way to keep expenses down and at the same time to get the benefit of other people's ideas, says Mr. Burch, is to study newspaper rotogravures for color harmony and symmetry. His sons in various parts of the country send their local papers, so that he has a wide choice.

Other Methods

Standardized frames and canvases also can save the hobby artist money, he says. Even yet cheaper are second hand frames that can be bought in the Salvation Army, Good Will, and other used furniture stores.

The hobby artist who is more short on time than money need not let a little rain or wind send him home disgruntled on the one day in the week that he has off for painting. Mr. Burch carries a tarpaulin along with him to "location" for just such emergencies. Set up on a line between two trees or posts, it makes an effective shield in all but the worst weather.

Both Mr. Burch and his teacher, Mrs. W. E. Chase, director of the art classes at the Madison Vocational school, recommend that the artist make certain of the permanency of the colors he uses. Mrs. Chase suggests, too, that Fischer's "Permanent Palette" be used as a text in acquiring a working knowledge of colors.

"Much good art of the past," she says, "is today spoiled because the artist used inferior colors.

"Today, however, there is little need for such an unfortunate happening. While the secret of the permanency of many an old master's colors passed away with him because he alone mixed his pigments, the present artist has more good colors than ever before.

Specializing A Good Idea

"Specialization in art, as in industry," says Mr. Burch, "tends to give the hobbyist the best chance for development of his individual abilities. Color effects alone present a staggering problem. Few persons realize the number of different effects to be considered, for instance, in painting a cow as contrasted with painting a tree. And different colored cows and different colored trees make still different color problems! You can't expect to paint all kinds of scenes with equal ability. So don't try to be a jack of all types. Stick to the one you've an aptitude in, or the one you like best."

Mr. Burch says the maximum number of types the hobbyist should try should be two. He admits that he himself does landscapes and marines. Deciding between pastoral harmonies and between straining ships on straining seas, is just too much, he smiles.

C. H.

Hobby articles run the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

Rolling-Hostel Trips to Fairs

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This column has tried to keep you in touch with the Youth Hostel Movement, for we believe that such informal travel as is made possible by the use of youth hostels is of incalculable worth to international relations. The American Youth Hostels, Inc., of Northfield, Mass., is sponsoring "Rolling Youth Hostel Trips" to the two World's Fairs. A group will leave San Francisco July 1 and another will leave Northfield June 27. Both groups will travel in converted railway cars with accommodations for boys and girls and cooking facilities. Each hosteler furnishes his own bicycle and equipment. The hostelers prepare their own meals, of course. The cost for each person is approximately $216, which includes railway fare, registration, food, and overnight expenses for two months. Further details can be secured from AYH, and please mention this Round Table if you write them.

—Chairman

World Friendship Essential
England

Dear Chairman:

I would like to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by the Round Table Conference to all who wish to speak.

I find so many of the letters give refreshing thoughts on current topics to be able to open each Tuesday to this page and always find something new and interesting is a privilege.

The more I study the Monitor, the more I realize the educating value which it possesses. World friendship is very essential today and I realize that the Monitor is playing its part in the promotion of this.

My hobby is the study of natural history, field ornithology in particular, but I am interested in many things, the theater, sport, international news, etc. I would be very pleased to hear from Round Tablers anywhere.

As a member of a Monitor Discussion group I am very grateful for the Monitor and in particular for the Round Table Conference.

(Mr.) H. B. F.

Everybody Likes the Theater!
Michigan

Dear Friends:

I've long been a reader of your column, but come to your meetings as a "guest." I have always been interested in the theater and for several years have been connected with young people's groups in directing plays.

During the summer of 1928, I was Dramatic Counselor at Camp Ropioa up in Maine, a camp which advertises only in the Monitor. For the past four years, I have been directing plays for the Cellar Theater, Northeast Y. M. C. A. in Detroit.

Maybe the theater would be a good subject for the young Round Tablers to write about. The dramatic season is drawing to a close, and many may have had interesting and helpful experiences in Little Theater groups and in school theatricals which would make excellent material for the Round Table Column, and would tend to bring many new correspondents into the circle. Everybody likes the theater—it's almost a universal subject. To me, it's a glorious adventure—always was so and always will be so.

Many thanks for this splendid column and the manner in which it is carried on.

(Mr.) E. P.

A Friend in Every State
Wisconsin

Dear Chairman:

This year I wish to try to become acquainted with at least one Round Tabler from every State of the Union. It seems as though, by corresponding, one is brought closer together. Not until I became interested in the Youth Round Table did I ever realize how many folks we can write to and enjoy their replies.

In the past years I have made many friends. With letter writing as a hobby, I also combine it with saving all the letters and also all the envelopes. I have a scrapbook and this is where I put the envelopes. With the countries changing some of their issues of stamps, one can work up a very nice collection and at the same time it is very educational. Some day I will get a world map, and put the postmarks from the different countries around it, with string leading from the map to the postmark. It will be very interesting when working with a U. S. map.

Thank you, dear chairman, for helping us to meet one another.

(Miss) C. L. V.

And the Little Islands Back Home!
Maine

Hello,

I should like to share with other members of the Round Table some of the experiences of a trip which I took, with nine other girls, last summer. We went in two cars and made, in the six weeks, a 10,000-mile circle which touched 25 states and two Canadian provinces. Some of you might be interested to know that we planned a dollar a day for food and the same for lodging, and my own average came a few cents under on the two. We had, with very few exceptions, excellent accommodations; and we were able to save on food money by carrying a well-stocked lunch kit in each car and picnicking at noon. Total expenses were less than the amount I spent for a summer session once out of the State.

For high spots—Chicago at night from the top deck of a bus; sunrise from the top of Pike's Peak; Taos Pueblo in New Mexico; dusk over the Grand Canyon; Boulder Dam at 110° in the shade; Los Angeles traffic; the beauty of Yosemite; Treasure Island growing out of San Francisco Bay; waves breaking on the Oregon coast; purple mountains and quiet waters in Washington's Olympic region; English bobbies at Victoria; Vancouver's water front; Old Faithful under flood lights; snowballs in July on Beartooth Mountain in Montana; the middle of Lake Michigan with no land on the horizon; Niagara Falls from the Canadian side, and then (maybe the highest spot) the blue water of Penobscot Bay and the little islands back home on the Maine coast.

Much has been said in this column about the power of friendliness to build world peace. Long after the ten of us have forgotten whether Tower Falls is at Yosemite or Yellowstone Park we shall remember the kindness of the people we met along the way. Many noticed our Maine license plates and spoke to us; and everywhere people helped us find the right places and see the nicest things. We expected the park rangers to be extra nice and we were not disappointed; but, as a group, gas-station attendants are not far behind. If the young fellow at the gas pump hasn't got what you want he'll tell you where to find it, drive you there, or go after it himself. And his smile is an extra service whether you buy anything or not.

I must be running over my space limit, but I should like to add that I am a school teacher with lots of hobbies—boats and books (would anybody swap book-plates?) and music, principally. I have wondered whether there are any other Round Table members in Maine and is there a French girl teaching English in a small French high school who would like to swap experiences, in French or English? That doesn't exclude anybody else who would like to write!

May the Round Table continue its good work.

(Miss) D. L. G.

And by way of a P. S. on youth hostels, a recent report from the AYH states that there are in the world today over 4,000 youth hostels in 20 countries. Seventy are being established at this time along the frontier of Switzerland and Italy to enable young people to cross this international boundary with more ease and be welcomed by the youth hostel atmosphere of their neighbor. Since the conference a year ago, hostels have been established in New Zealand, Northern Africa, Italy, and the Dutch Indies; and it is hoped that these countries will be represented at the International Conference this fall, which will be held at Edinburgh. Thus a good thing grows apace.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

Experience in Workaday World

High School Seniors Serve as Part-Time Apprentices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salida, Colo.

A part-time apprentice system for high school seniors, put into effect this winter for the third year, is preparing those prospective graduates who want work to find it next summer and to fill requirements out of experience.

Salida doesn't say, "Here's your diploma; now skip along and get a job." It starts the beginning of the last semester of the student's course to help students get practical experience in the vocation that most interests them.

About the middle of the senior year, those pupils in the school who are not going to college, are called together for a conference with a teacher called a co-ordinator. Any who wish to go into the experiment are asked to indicate what they prefer to do for a life work. Usually about a third of each senior class enters into the plan.

How the Plan Works

The co-ordinater then goes through the slips and attempts to find someone in the community who will act as a teacher for the individual pupils. These shop-owners or merchants in exchange for what little work the students can do for them agree to teach the fundamentals of their particular work to the young people.

For instance if a worker wishes to learn the clothing business, the co-ordinator tries to find some clothing merchant in the city who will assist the youngster to learn something about the field. Of course, the lad assigned to him will not start "Waiting on the trade" the first day. He probably will open boxes in the rear room. The employer will teach him to clean the counters and clear out the store show windows. He will teach him to put "Mates" of shoes in the same box after salesmen have got them off the shelves.

In like manner, if a girl seeks to learn the insurance business, she will be assigned to some insurance agent who will take the time to explain to her which forms are made in duplicate and which in triplicate; how to figure premiums and how to make reports to the state office.

Special Study

By the opening of the second semester at school these students are ready to start on their program of employment. They continue to go to school as ordinary seniors during the morning hours but are dropped from their afternoon classes. The group meets with the co-ordinator at one o'clock each afternoon for an hour to discuss such common problems as salesmanship, elementary psychology, employer-employee relationships, and the like. From two till five each day for half a year, these workers then are away from school and "on the job."

The employers agree not to fire any of their present workers with the coming of the seniors, nor are they allowed to pay the students wages of any sort for their training period.

However, at the end of the training period most of the workers have become so useful that they now are worth being paid weekly wages, and in many cases they actually are hired upon graduation.

Letter of Recommendation

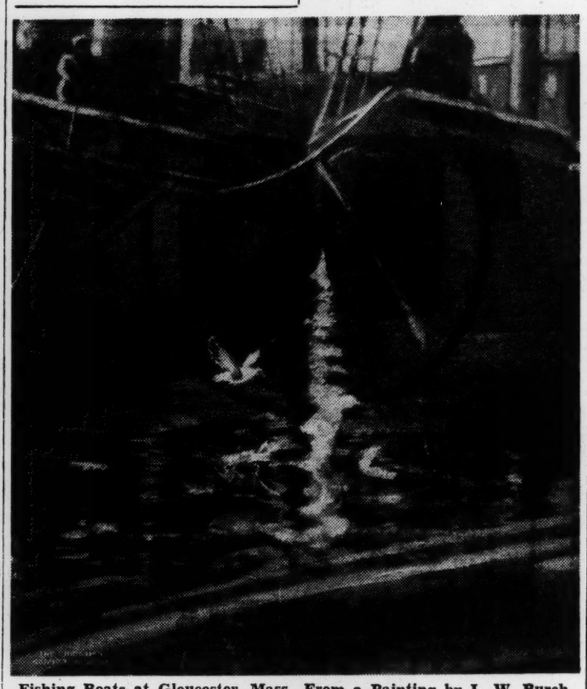
Those workers who are not able to get employment with the man who trained them can at least have a letter of recommendation which often proves to be the "open sesame" to some other employment.

The plan also has the advantage of making it possible for the young worker to get into the line of work that he likes, saving him from drifting aimlessly about upon graduation till he falls into the first job that presents itself whether he is fitted for it or not.

Many employers who are not able financially to hire workers at even the smallest wages, are ready and willing to co-operate with the training program.

Since repeated surveys have indicated that the normal turn-over in employment in this community is much more than the number of workers being trained annually in this program, school authorities indicate that they feel the plan can go on indefinitely.

The Salida experiment is under the direction of the Colorado State Board of Vocational Education.



Fishing Boats at Gloucester, Mass., From a Painting by L. W. Burch, Who Does Painting as a Hobby.

American College Days in Cairo

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I shall always remember my school days at an American College in Cairo, where I learnt many things, some not altogether academic. One of the most striking features of this college was its international character. Not only were classes composed of as many as 10 different nationalities, but the instruction and subjects were so arranged as to give each girl as sound an education as possible, with particular reference to her community. Not an easy task! As can be imagined this contact with girls from other lands resulted in a spirit of good will and understanding, and geography took on a new significance.

How we all looked forward to our monthly concerts. Every girl had to take part at least once during the session, and many and varied were the items on the program. One of the favorite numbers was an Arabic lullaby sung by Hamida, aged eight years. She would walk confidently on to the stage carrying a doll as big as herself, and after settling down comfortably on her stool sing to her child in a sweet clear voice. The melody would rise and fall, plaintive and syncopated and like all Oriental music without beginning or end. Each time Hamida appeared on the program it would be the same song and identical doll and stool, but somehow none of us minded, and we would applaud as heartily as if we had heard a really good thing for the first time.

Then we would have a French recitation from Marie, and after that our Italian schoolmates entertained us with graceful folk dances. Following a Russian piece on the piano, the top classes would complete the performance by presenting a Shakespearean play or scenes from a Dickens novel.—Zoe R. Badre.

Master of Arts In Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Salem, Ore.

Willamette University, located in this city, has just announced an addition to its curricula in the form of a year's graduate study leading to the degree master of arts in teaching. The course will be offered commencing with the fall semester of the 1939-40 year.

According to Dean F. M. Erickson, who made the announcement of the new course, the work offered will vary in many respects to that of Harvard, which also gives such a degree.

The course will also differ from the customary master's degree program in that it will combine a series of professional courses in the field of education, together with a program of study in subject matter organized and studied solely around the work entailed in proper high school teaching.

Only students of demonstrated ability will be granted admission to this course, Dean Erickson declared. Those successfully meeting the requirements will be granted a full year of graduate study. The course will minimize the tendency to emphasize credits and place more stress on attainments.

Aid to Good Neighborliness

The Exchange of Cultural Ideas With Latin-America

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The chief in the newly created bureau in the U. S. Department of State known as the Bureau of Cultural Relations, Ben Cherrington, lost no time, after returning from his first official trip to South America, in urging educators to augment an exchange of cultural ideas between the United States and her Latin neighbors to the South. Mr. Cherrington spoke to the teachers, superintendents, and educators of all ranks at the annual convention of the American Association of Technical High Schools and Institutes, held in Cleveland, Ohio, recently.

In establishing better international relations, Mr. Cherrington puts travel first. "You need to take a trip to these countries and see what they are like and get acquainted with the people and their cultural background, which is so totally different from our Anglo-Saxon one," declared the new member of the Department of State.

Remembering the size of most teachers' pocketbooks, however, Mr. Cherrington went on to say that he would at once consult with steamship companies about possible reductions in fares for large groups of teachers wishing to spend their vacations in the countries to the South.

Particularly needed is an exchange of teachers in rural and technical schools, according to Mr. Cherrington. "This field has scarcely been touched," he explained. Yet people, especially in Mexico where there has been a recent revival in rural education, are eager to know more about the rural education system, about consolidation of rural schools, transportation of children to schools, and methods of teaching small groups of country people.

"We must tremendously augment our exchange of teachers and professors so that the South American countries can learn something of our culture, literature, and ways of living, and so that we may find out firsthand what the conditions are in the South American countries," he said.

Among other things Mr. Cherrington pointed out that the South American libraries which he visited had practically no books of American and English literature. "Their shelves are empty," he said, "when it comes to the books which all of us know so well—good American literature, and standard English literature which we study in our schools."

Such books are too expensive for the people down there, he said, and added that we must find ways of getting our best literature translated into Spanish at popular prices so that they will be available to more of the people. "The living conditions, culture, and spiritual achievements of North and South American countries must be more freely exchanged."

Mr. Cherrington regretfully pointed out that from the commercial movies many people below the Rio Grande are getting rather exaggerated impressions of people and customs in the United States. For instance, some of the young folks want to come up here in order "to see some gangsters." For this reason he urged that more documentary, informative, and educational films be sent down to those countries. He hopes through the new bureau to find some way of promoting an exchange of films.

"All of this exchange must be done on a completely mutual basis with no feeling of superiority on either side," he concluded.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

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Recognised by Board of Education. Boarders and day-pupils. Sound education based on modern methods. Apply Principal. Tel. Esher 810.

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35 acres of Park and Playing Fields
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See Also
Saturday's Education Page for advertising of schools

SCHOOLS France

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STUDY — HOME
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Modern languages, all sports, excursions. Winter sports in Switzerland.
Co-education (school-year girls 8-20, boys 8-12). SWISS MANAGEMENT

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AMERICAN ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The foremost institution for dramatic training
Catalog from Secretary, Room 250
Spring Term Begins April 1st
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Consult the school advertisements on the
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Business and Industry

Kean Bill Would Halt Guaranteeing U. S. Agency Loans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Declaring that if present authorizations by Congress to Federal agencies to float additional bonds were added to the gross debt of the United States, it would approach the $60,000,000,000-mark, Representative Robert W. Kean, Republican, New Jersey, has introduced a bill in the House to halt the issuance of any more government-guaranteed securities.

Mr. Kean stated in introducing the bill that the Federally guaranteed bonds of such agencies as the HOLC, FHA, USHA and others added to the total of direct Federal bonds brings the aggregate above the present debt limit of $45,000,000,000. These agencies, he said, now have outstanding $5,416,000,000 of securities and are permitted to issue an additional $9,485,000,000, and if the Treasury were to increase its direct obligations to the full figure of $45,000,000,000, it might raise the gross debt "to the fantastic sum of $60,000,000,000."

Agencies whose right to issue more securities he would restrict specifically named in Mr. Kean's resolution were: Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Home Owners Loan Corporation, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Tennessee Valley Authority and the United States Housing Authority.

"Also, but in a little different category, there is approximately a $3,000,000,000 contingent potential liability under the Federal Housing Administration," Mr. Kean said. "These bonds can only be issued if there is a default of FHA mortgages and, if issued, they would be secured by home mortgages, which, under present business conditions, might not result in a very large loss to the government.

"With the thought in mind that if we are ever to pay our debts we must put a stop to this almost unlimited number of securities issued by or under the guarantee of the Treasury, I have introduced a bill to forbid the further issuance of Federal securities guaranteed by the United States in all cases except that of the Federal Housing Administration.

"People have long memories and have not forgotten the repudiation by the United States of its own word with reference to gold bonds. They, therefore, consider a guaranteed obligation not quite so sure of payment as a direct government obligation. A rough estimate of the additional interest cost at which these guaranteed obligations have been sold, as compared with Treasury securities of like maturity, would seem to show that the additional cost to the government has been somewhere in the neighborhood of one-quarter of 1 per cent.

"With $5,000,000,000 of these obligations now outstanding a rough figuring will show that the United States has had to pay additional interest charges on the guaranteed debt which the government has issued so far of over $12,000,000 a year, merely in order to keep the taxpayer from realizing what the debt really is.

"There are two excuses that the New Dealers give for this method of selling securities. The first is that many institutions may feel they already hold too many government securities and that under another name, such as RFC or Federal Farm Mortgage, they might be willing to add these bonds to their portfolio. This argument of course is 'pure unadulterated bunk,' as no one buys these securities for any reason except that they are fully guaranteed—principal and interest—by the United States.

"The second reason is that they say these securities of government agencies have behind them the assets of such agencies and, therefore, the government may not have to fulfill its guarantee. This is partially true, but the argument falls by its own weight; for if there are ample assets to secure these bonds why is it necessary for the government to guarantee them before investors will buy?

"The truth is that the one and only reason for this method of government financing is to fool the people. Let us be honest with ourselves and put a stop to it."

Issues Warning

Wide World

Ernest J. Howe

Chief Financial Adviser in the Insurance Section of the Securities and Exchange Commission

SEC Expert Warns Insurance Concerns On Over-Valuations

CHICAGO (AP)—Ernest J. Howe, chief financial adviser in the insurance section of the Securities and Exchange Commission, recommended that insurance companies take immediate steps to reduce what he said appeared to be "unrealistic valuations" of their assets.

In an address entitled, "A Policy Holder Looks at Investments," Mr. Howe told the American Life convention's financial section that it was "time to stop playing blind man's buff with value."

"A total of $2,500,000,000 of mortgages," he said, "are listed in the annual reports of five leading companies at figures which fail to reflect the fact that from 6 per cent to 24 per cent of the mortgages are delinquent.

"Holdings of almost $900,000,000 of foreclosed real estate are listed in the annual reports of the same five companies at valuations which, on the average, range as high as 14 times gross earnings despite the fact that the current market will support a rate of no more than 5½ times gross earnings."

After discussing these valuations in more detail, Mr. Howe said, "the foregoing facts present a picture of overvaluation in insurance company assets which should certainly be rectified."

Pacific Gas Net In 1938 Is Equal To $2.47 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Gas & Electric Company reports that after provision for Federal income taxes and preferred stock dividends, earnings on the common stock amounted to $2.47 per share upon 6,261,270 shares outstanding at the close of 1938, compared with $2.71 per share upon the same number of shares held by the public at Dec. 31, 1937. Dividends in both years were paid at the rate of $2 per share.

Gross operating revenues in 1938 amounted to $101,424,595, an increase of $981,479, or 1 per cent over the preceding maximum established in 1937. Officials regard this gain as reasonably satisfactory in view of the marked contraction in general business activity throughout the nation in the first half of the year.

Operating expenses and taxes (excluding Federal income taxes) and annual appropriations for depreciation and other reserves amounted to $47,443,976, or $1,544,063 more than in 1937. By far the greater part of this increase was due to additional taxation.

"In the period from 1930 to 1938," says President James B. Black in his annual report to stockholders, "total taxes payable by all companies now included in our system increased from $9,201,000 to $17,081,000, a growth of 85 per cent, or more than five times the relative increase of 16 per cent in gross operating revenues. The increase in taxes in the 12 months under review was more than double the gain in gross revenues, and the difficulty of continuing to reduce rates under such conditions is apparent."

Taxes of all kinds in 1938 absorbed about one-sixth of total gross revenue from all sources, exceeded the full year's wages and salaries of the Company's 8,500 operating employees, and were equivalent to $2.75 per share of common stock.

Construction expenditures exceeded $26,000,000. This was about $5,000,000 more than in 1937, and also more than in any other year since 1931.

The total plant account at the close of 1938 was $703,448,000, equivalent to an average investment in fixed capital of about $475 for each of the 1,485,000 customers receiving service, or $56,000 for every employee on the pay roll.

An average of about 12,500 men and women were employed during the year, the combined operating and construction pay rolls aggregating $24,522,000, or $1,472,000 more than in 1937.

Ownership of the company's preferred and common shares was distributed at the close of the year among 95,985 stockholders, of whom more than 83 per cent own lots of from one to one hundred shares each. Approximately three-fourths of all stockholders reside in California.

Street Feels Utilities' Status Continues Full of Uncertainty

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—General impression seems to prevail here that the bright prospects which some people saw in the utility outlook a couple of months ago, when the TVA undertook to buy out Tennessee Electric Power, are gone. Question marks are written all over the national utility picture; conflicting political forces are, for the time being, holding temporary balance or stalemate against each other.

The outlook is one of superficial calm while new forces gather under the surface. Utility shares seem to say the same thing, for they have done no better in the last three months than industrials or rails, which means they have done poorly, belying the high hopes of New Year's.

Administration Turns Cautious

First big question-mark is, again, how far the government power program will go. Mr. Wendell Willkie, after outmaneuvering the government and getting a price for his property which actually recognized some of the equity as well as the bonds, has been unable to get a commitment from anybody in Washington as to how much further TVA will go. Memphis bought out the local private system at gun-point price. The Ways and Means Committee has again smiled on the appropriation for Gilbertsville, biggest yet of the TVA dams, which when built will have power enough to drive electricity clear into the St. Louis district.

Just as the President was talking utility appeasement (by another name) he backed up a request for $13,500,000 more for the late J. D. Ross' Northwest Power Authority to run transmission lines from Bonneville. Apparently there will be no further PWA loans and grants but there is no promise to that effect and the RFC is now ready to loan to municipalities for competitive systems.

Second big question mark is the outlook for death-sentence revamping of the nation's utility holding company map. The reintegration plans submitted by the 60 utilities on December last year under Section 11 demand from SEC chairman Douglas are generally supposed to have neatly passed the buck to the SEC. Only a handful have been made public and the rest are still "confidential," but it is generally rumored here that most of the companies, in effect, plumped on the SEC desk a map of their systems as they are now, then said, "This is our plan for future revamping," and backed it up with pretty substantial arguments against any important change.

Revamping Results Meager

Tangible results to date are extremely meager. Commonwealth Power, subsidiary of Commonwealth & Southern, has bought a few small Cities' Service subsidiaries. Cities' Service is expected eventually to get out of the power business. It is said that Engineers' Public Service will shed everything but two geographically unified property systems.

Utilities Power and Light, now that Floyd Odlum's $75,000,000 Atlas Corporation has like David defeated the Goliath $1,000,000,000 Associated Gas system in the fight over UPL, may shed some properties to North American's St. Louis subsidiaries. International Paper has shed its electric properties into the hands of trustees to be sold or integrated. But by and large these changes are small and mostly hope.

Chief obstruction to remodeling of the utility map are two.

First is the difficulty of finding buyers. It is easy for a giant holding company to say "We are willing to sell this property which has no connection with any other property of ours." By and large the buying psychology of the 1920's in the utility industry has been completely reversed, and most utility magnates are seller-minded. But the trouble is to find buyers for these orphan properties. As the SEC has found out in more fields than one, you can make a man sell but you can't make him buy. Rigid insistence on the shedding of geographically unintegrated properties would leave orphans all over the map.

Emphasis on Simplification

For this reason it is surmised here that the SEC has temporarily at least decided to change its attack on the problem. Section 11 has two major objectives. One is geographic integration. The other is capital simplification. It looks as though the Commission will concentrate for the present on capital simplification. Thereby it will fall in with a trend long established in the industry.

For years the annual reports of utlity holding companies have boasted the number of intermediate holding corporations which have been dismantled and eliminated. Probably the Commission feels that if it could really put the squeeze on a number of the holding company systems, obtain a proper recapitalization, and in some cases give preferred stockholders something tangible for their long postponed arrears of preferred dividends, there wouldn't be anything left for the common stocks, and certain holding company systems would thereby automatically fall apart into two or three geographically integrated systems. Then some top holding companies like United Corporation have retired from the field by undertaking to shed all holdings over 5 per cent.

The Federal Threat

The second obstacle which seems to have led the SEC to take the line of least resistance and turn back from pressing for geographical reintegration is the government's power program. Again the maxim rules that "you can make a man sell but you can't make him buy." Some very nice property swaps have already been decisively blocked by the mere threat of government competition.

The companies' adjacent properties, in the middle west, let us say, inter-tangle. Each is willing to swap enough lines to the other to end the tangle and unify each. Only a few checks need to be passed and a few operating crews be changed. Then comes the government threat. The man in the threatened area is even more willing to sell, but the man in the threat-free area suddenly decides not to buy.

Or two giant holding companies, each with properties in two different corners of the country, would be willing to swap and concentrate each in one corner—but the government is in one corner, so neither is willing to accept that as his future area.

Next big question mark is how far the present tax revolt of the states against federal-municipal power will go. Tennessee, Oregon, Nebraska, and Alabama, are moving to tax public systems on the same basis as private systems. The result would be all but fatal for the so-called yardstick programs.

Implications of Progress

Last and not least of the question marks in the utility outlook is how far federal tax-payers will follow the unexpected implications of the federal hydro program. The government went into dam-building with assurances, such as that given by candidate Roosevelt at Portland in 1932, that it would stick to the yardstick principle and leave present transmission and distribution to private business. The idea was that it would sell power (perhaps transmitting and distributing it) only to entirely new customers.

Twisted statistics in the Pacific Northwest, for instance, conveyed the impression that the private companies could be left alone with their customers while such Paul Bunyan power ventures as the Grand Coulee monolith could supply entirely new customers. The new customers aren't appearing. So TVA and Northwest Power must either build parallel lines and competitive distribution systems, or else buy out the private companies. Otherwise they are left with great dynamos in the mountains and no place to send the power. So they must either sell to the private companies or buy the latter out. Neither of these ultimate necessities was described or foreseen by power prophets or disciples when the trek into the promised land of hydro-electric power was begun.

Marriner Eccles Hits U. S. Silver Purchasing Policy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board has informed the Senate's special silver committee that aside from the large extent to which the Treasury has purchased foreign silver, thus adding to the already excessive excess reserves of the nation's banks, the foreign silver buying policy has tended "to destroy the use of silver elsewhere in the world" and does more to ultimately destroy the domestic silver industry than anything else."

Lobbies Are Concerned

The denunciation of the foreign silver buying policy by Mr. Eccles, made before the committee, has caused considerable comment from the silver lobby here.

"I happen to be from Utah, which as you all know is an important silver State," Mr. Eccles declared. "And I have said to friends of mine there that the foreign silver purchase program does more in my opinion to ultimately destroy the domestic silver industry than anything else I know.

"The domestic silver program could continue for subsidiary coinage for commercial purposes, and even to the extent of issuing silver certificates for the domestic silver for a very, very long period without having any appreciable effect upon our monetary system. It is a comparatively small amount.

"But when you buy the world's silver you tend to destroy the use of silver elsewhere in the world. That has been the effect, and I think the policy has had a great deal to do with that."

Mr. Eccles contrasted the period before 1929 when the United States exported silver with the period under the New Deal and pointed out that of 580,000,000 ounces consumed from 1935 to 1937, 41,000,000 ounces went into industrial uses compared with 92,000,000 ounces in a comparable period prior to 1929, all other countries took 30,000,000 ounces, and the United States 400,000,000 ounces.

"So that what the policy has done it seems to me is this," he added. "It has created a situation in which practically the only important market is in this country, and the only use we have for the silver is to make more excess reserves, which are already excessive, and more bank deposits, which also are already excessive."

Undesirable Rise in Reserves

One of the undesirable effects of the foreign silver buying, Mr. Eccles said, was to increase the excess reserves because the Treasury issues silver certificates for the silver it buys. In addition to this, it could further add to excess reserves by spending the seignorage or book profit makes on the foreign silver purchases. The profit represents the difference between the United States monetary value of silver at $1.29 per ounce and the approximately 40 cents per ounce for which the foreign silver is bought.

Mr. Eccles said that about $1,250,000,000 of silver seigniorage, together with the increased reserves resulting from issuance of silver certificates, adds tremendously to the amount of potential excess bank reserve.

A continuation of the present silver-buying program gives every reason to expect at least another $400,000,000 to $600,000,000 a year of excess reserves as long as it continues, he testified.

Board Chairman

H. Edward Manville

Formerly President of the Johns-Manville Corporation, later Chairman of the Executive Committee, now appointed to position of Chairman of the Board, succeeding the late William R. Seigle.

Chamber Urges Congress to Cut Roosevelt Powers

WASHINGTON (AP)—A finance committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce urged Congress to end some of President Roosevelt's emergency fiscal powers and "remove existing uncertainties."

It said there should be outright repeal of the authority to issue $3,000,000,000 in greenbacks, provided by the Thomas amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and of the Silver Purchase Act of 1934.

Would Cut Powers

The committee also expressed "opposition in principle to renewal of the devaluation power, in the belief that such power should repose in Congress." This authority permits the President to lower the gold content of the dollar.

"If any extension of this power is granted," the committee said, "it should be for a limited period and not more than one year."

The committee approved extension of the stabilization power, though it said there should be "some modifications."

Both the devaluation power and the stabilization power will end June 30 unless Congress extends them. Bills for their extension are now pending before Senate and House committees.

Through the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, the Administration has attempted to stabilize relations between the dollar and leading foreign currencies. Its operations have been kept secret.

In any extension of the stabilization powers, the committee maintained, consideration should be given to a requirement that the status of the fund and the extent of its operations be placed before Congress at "suitable intervals."

This practice, it said, is used by the British Government in operating its equalization fund.

Much Silver Buying

In urging repeal of the Silver Purchase Act, the committee estimated that the cost of the silver buying program for the five years it has been in operation had exceeded $1,000,000,000, "of which 82 per cent was paid for foreign silver."

It proposed "abandonment of the payment of other than the current market price for silver, certainly any foreign silver."

"As the present Treasury stock of silver is beyond any quantity needed for monetary purposes," the committee added, "it is further urged that additional quantities not be bought, except such domestically produced silver as might be acquired in normal course under other powers than those existing in the Silver Purchase Act."

Labor Act Broad Social Legislation Declares Andrews

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Wage-Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews, speaking in a deep South area where President Roosevelt held most workers' pay was "far too low," suggested that manufacturers "don't play with fire" in the Labor Standards Act.

He told Atlanta Rotarians the act was intended as neither labor nor business legislation, but would aid both.

"It was and is broad social legislation," he said, "designed to help all of us to a better, more prosperous and happier national life. I am well aware that the degree of help we may expect from it will depend upon the vigor with which it is enforced. Enforcement is our job."

Mr. Andrews reported at present, "We are less interested in putting non-complying manufacturers in jail, however, than in winning for the workers every benefit to which they are lawfully entitled."

He pointed out all interstate commerce from all states would bear alike the increase from the current 44-hour week, 25-cent-an-hour basic provisions in six years to 40 hours and 40 cents.

"The purchasing power of the millions of Americans in this whole area is far too low," he said. "Most men and women who work for wages in this whole area get wages which are far too low."

U. S. Body May Now Advance Insurance Premiums on Crops

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt has signed a bill authorizing the Secretary of Agriculture to make advances to farmers to enable them to pay premiums for insurance with the federal crop insurance corporation.

The advances would be made from existing appropriations to farmers participating in the present crop-control program.

Unless repaid, the advance payments could be charged against future benefits due farmers.

Secretary Henry Wallace advised the Senate Agriculture Committee that the legislation would "greatly increase the effectiveness of the crop insurance program by providing a needed source of credit for farmers who have neither wheat nor cash available for the payment of premiums."

Independent Grocer Catching Up On Chain Store Prices, Study Shows

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Independent grocers are much nearer the heavily taxed chain stores in prices on branded food products now than they were in 1930, it appears from a survey reported in the current issue of the Journal of Business, a University of Chicago publication.

In 1930, chains in five New York State cities undersold independents at an average of 12.83 per cent, but the difference in late 1938 was only 7.9 per cent, according to the study made by Charles F. Phillips, Colgate University economist.

By independents, Dr. Phillips indicated that he meant the old-style grocery which doesn't affiliate with other independents for price and marketing advantages. Those stores that have formed such associations he terms "voluntary chains."

The voluntary chains, by the way, appear not to have done so well as the strict independents in narrowing the spread in prices between themselves and the company chains in the eight-year period. The survey shows the company chains undersold the voluntaries 9.71 per cent on branded articles in 1930; 8.3 per cent in 1938.

In his surveys, made in 1930, 1934, and 1938, Dr. Phillips covered 53 products in stores of five central New York towns. He used virtually the same products each year.

Through such comparisons, he found to his surprise that the position of voluntary chains on prices appears to be not so good now as in 1934. Company chains are underselling the independent chains more now than they were in 1934, and for the first time prices of independents are lower than those of the voluntary chains, he reported.

Only in eight products used in preparation of foods surveyed did voluntary chains undersell independents, and in this group only by 1.3 per cent. On five branded beverages, independents undersold voluntaries 2.25 per cent.

On nine breakfast foods, three cleaners and five soaps, independents undersold voluntary chains by a fraction of one per cent.

Chains undersold independents 4.29 per cent on products used in preparation of foods, and 8.43 per cent on soaps.

"The independent certainly has improved his price position in these items very remarkably since 1930," Dr. Phillips commented.

Chain stores are doing pretty well to keep prices as low as they are, however, this economist concludes, for he notes that in 42 states they are subject to special taxes.

Offers Plan to End Abitibi Receivership

NEW YORK (AP)—A plan for ending the seven-year receivership of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. was announced by the bondholders' protective committee.

It proposes purchase of the company's assets on behalf of assenting bondholders by a new company which would issue originally 1,930,680 shares of common stock at the rate of 40 shares for each $1,000 bond. An equal number of stock purchase warrants would go to unsecured creditors and shareholders.

The protective committee asserted "there is not at present any equity in the Abitibi company for the junior claimants," and added that the bondholders' claim "has increased from $48,267,000 to more than $68,000,000."

H. J. Symington, vice-president of Royal Securities Corp. of Montreal, was named chairman of the committee, succeeding Joseph Ripley, of New York who will continue as an active member of the group.

Abitibi is one of the largest Canadian paper manufacturers.

Woodruff and Gray Elected to Erie Board

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad announced election of R. A. Woodruff and D. L. Gray, Erie Vice-Presidents, to directorships. They had resigned last fall when two Chesapeake & Ohio Railway representatives were elected to the board of Erie, controlled by C. & O.

Of the two, Darwin S. Barrett, Jr., accepted and Robert B. Tunstall refused election, it was learned. Erie also announced retirement of George Grant Mason, retired New York investment banker, from its board. Mr. Woodrur fills this vacancy.

Mr. Barrett and George D. Brooke, President of C. & O., represent C. & O. on the Erie board. Howell B. Erminger, Jr., Chicago, also is a director of both railroads.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Sweden's Merchant Fleet—Sweden's merchant fleet increased by 10 vessels, aggregating 30,900 tons during 1938. This brings Sweden's total merchant fleet to 2,275 vessels of all kinds, aggregating 1,605,000 gross tons. The number of ocean-going motor vessels increased 24 units, bringing the total to 438 ships totaling about 650,000 tons. Motor sailing ships of Swedish registry increased by 15 during 1938 to total 920 ships aggregating 82,000 tons.

Swedish Cement—Exports of cement from Sweden in 1938 decreased to 48,000 tons, or about 288,000 barrels, compared with 74,900 tons, or about 450,000 barrels exported in 1937. However, the Swedish cement industry made considerable progress in 1938 since domestic consumption increased by 21 per cent and amounted to 5,500,000 barrels in 1938 against 4,540,000 barrels in 1937. Cement prices remained stable despite an increase of about 7 per cent in wages.

Sweden's "Miss Time"—"Miss Time," the automatic device for giving the exact time to inquiring subscribers which has been a feature of the Swedish telephone system, will give a guest performance at the New York World's Fair. During 1938, "Miss Time" answered 9,380,000 inquiries in Stockholm, an increase of 11 per cent over the preceding year and an average number of calls per day of 26,700.

Norwegian Ships—According to the returns of Norske Veritas, the Norwegian merchant fleet received a net addition of 38 vessels or 214,000 tons gross during 1938. In 1937 there was a net increase of 312,000 tons. The fleet of motor vessels increased by 49 ships or 244,000 tons during 1938, whereas the fleet of steamers has decreased by 11 vessels of 30,000 tons gross.

Tourists to Copenhagen—The port of Copenhagen was visited in 1938 by 53 tourist vessels carrying about 20,000 passengers as compared with 61 vessels carrying 31,000 passengers in 1937. The decrease in visitors was attributed to a smaller number from England and Germany as compared with the preceding year. During 1938 visitors included, by nationality, British 12,927; German 1,903; and American 2,051.

Danish Hogs—Hog slaughterings during 1938 at Danish co-operative and private slaughter houses totaled 4,000,000 head, a decrease of 400,000 head, or 9 per cent, when compared with 1937. The hog control committee of the Agricultural Council has approved a reduction of 45 per cent in the issuance of pig cards in 1939, based on the original number, as compared with 50 per cent in 1938.

Danish Shipbuilding—Shipyards of Denmark were kept very busy during 1938 and are expected locally to continue to be fully occupied during 1938 and 1940 as a result of orders received and those which are expected. In 1938 Denmark increased its tonnage by about 40,000 tons and renewed some of its old tonnage. In 1939 a much greater amount of new tonnage will be added to replace antiquated tonnage. At present the tonnage of the Danish merchant marine is about 1,180,000 gross tons.

Autos in Lithuania—Imports of passenger cars and taxicabs into Lithuania during the first 11 months of 1938 amounted to 611 units compared with 509 units during the like period of 1937. Germany was the leading supplier of passenger cars to Lithuania in the 11-month period of 1938, accounting for 293 units. The United States accounted for 168 units. The United States held first place as supplier of standard-sized cars in 1938, whereas Germany held first place as the supplier of small-sized cars.

Netherlands Fruits—Due to the scarcity of domestic apples and pears, imports of fresh fruits into the Netherlands in the December quarter of 1938 were heavy and totaled 23,989 metric tons, an increase of 52 per cent compared with the like period in 1937. The United States was the leading source of supply for pears and apples during the period under review supplying 85 per cent and 89 per cent, respectively, of total imports of these fruits. The United States also accounted for 16 per cent of total orange imports, and small quantities of lemons and grapefruit.

Netherlands Washing Machines—Despite keen competition from Netherlands and European manufacturers, American producers of household washing machines have slowly but steadily improved their sales in the Netherlands. Imports of washing machines are valued at about $500,000 a year. In the first 11 months of 1938, Germany was leading supplier with 822 metric tons, Belgium ranked second with 506 metric tons and the United States was in third position with 384 metric tons.

Belgian Canned Food—Abnormal shipments of certain canned products were received in Belgium from the United States during 1938. Failure of the cherry crop in Belgium and inability to secure sufficient apricot shipments from Spain caused a shift in demand to the United States. It is not expected that conditions which prevailed in 1938 will be duplicated during 1939 although a substantial volume of imports is looked for during the current year.

Belgian Aero Show—The Second International Aero Exhibition will be held in the large Centenary Exhibition halls in Brussels, Belgium, from July 8 to 23, inclusive, 1939. The exhibition has the approval and will be supported by the Belgian Government. The exhibition will include airplanes of all types and for all purposes, together with accessories and equipment for their construction and operation. The exhibition will be open for display both to domestic and foreign firms.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Common Stock Dividend No. 93

A cash dividend declared by the Board of Directors on March 15, 1939, for the quarter ending March 31, 1939, equal to 2% of its par value, will be paid upon the Common Capital Stock of this Company by check on April 15, 1939, to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 31, 1939. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

D. H. FOOTE, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

San Francisco, California.

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BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

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Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day	566,160
1939 volume to date	59,412,667
1938 volume to date	55,760,739

Stock Market Is Generally Lower In Quiet Trading

NEW YORK, March 28 (AP)—Offerings dried up in the stock market today, after leaders had tumbled 1 to 3 points, and mild buying power cut extreme losses near the final hour.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 700,000 shares.

Early selling followed weakness of stocks in London which was attributed mainly to renewed fears the latest German-Polish tension might touch off a fresh war crisis.

Yesterday's moderate relief over the relatively conciliatory Mussolini speech Sunday was succeeded by uneasiness regarding possibility Italy and France would come a cropper in negotiations on demands by the Duce.

Rallying tendencies appeared in the market when London dispatches disclosed Prime Minister Chamberlain had told the House of Commons his Government was still discussing with other nations measures to keep Hitler from further aggression.

Prominent stocks in the falling division included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Westinghouse, du Pont, Allied Chemical, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Douglas Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Santa Fe and Anaconda.

Off fractions to 2 in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed, Aluminum of America, Grumman Aircraft and Lake Shore.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Government loans found firm footing in a soggy bond market today.

Although there were a few laggards in the Federal division, gains ran up to 11-32ds of a point as dealings entered the final stretch.

Advances were maintained despite discussion in brokerage quarters on the possible effects of the Supreme Court decision allowing taxation of Government salaries on the tax-exempt status of Government obligations.

Elsewhere losses of as much as 2 points were plentiful. Offerings centered principally on lower-priced rail obligations and widest declines were registered in such issues as Southern Pacific 4½s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Baltimore & Ohio convertible 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, and Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s—the last off 3 points.

Foreign dollar loans took a breathing spell after recent heavy turnover, but aside from a 3-point drop in Rome 6½s, price changes were narrow.

Wheat Prices Move In a Narrow Range

CHICAGO, March 28 (AP)—The wheat market developed an upward trend late today, but trading remained quiet, with prices fluctuating in a narrow range.

A higher close at Liverpool, forecast of freezing weather in some sections of the Southwest, reports of heavy cash wheat buying in Kansas City yesterday and the unsettled European political situation were mildly bullish factors in the trade.

Wheat closed ⅛-⅜ higher than yesterday, May and July 67⅞-⅜; corn unchanged to ¼ lower, May 47⅝-⅜, July 49-⅜; oats unchanged to ⅛ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market closed weak today due to further unsettled political conditions. The fall of Madrid failed to improve the tendency, although the news was construed bullishly. British gilt-edged funds were heavy. Transatlantic shares lost 1 to 3 points and oils and mining issues were offered freely. Small losses were registered in the industrial section, and foreign bonds were mixed.

Paris—International securities wer weak in the Bourse today, while the remainder of the list was mixed. Rentes declined 55 to 130 centimes and Bank of France was down 55 francs. Suez Canal lost over 450 francs and Royal Dutch 150.

Liverpool—Wheat futures rallied briskly at the close today on general buying and covering. Pressure of Argentine offerings was in evidence early. Final prices were ¼ to ½d higher.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 noon, March 28

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling	Today	Last	Prev. Parity
Demand	$4.68⅛	$4.68⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅛	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264⅞	††
Belgium—belga	.1682	.1682⅛	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2247½	.2245	$
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4013	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5310	.5316	$
Sweden—krona	.2414½	.2415	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353½	.2354	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0370
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2012½	.2025	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2731	.2732	.8440
India—rupee	.3506	.3506	.6180
Java—florin	.5328	.5334	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2909	.2909	*
Shanghai—dol	.1612	.1612½	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5445	.5445	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9962½	.9953	1.6931
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate' ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree, placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The position of the Treasury March 25: Receipts, $10,862,021.70; expenditures, $21,206,902.34; net balance, $3,431,929,438.77, including $2,776,526,291.70 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $24,398,080.42. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,371,002,340.86; expenditures, $6,665,160,366.49, including $2,272,254,219.31 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,294,158,025.63; gross debt, $39,968,931,574.07, an increase of $1,654,207.34 above the previous day; gold assets, $15,103,932.61.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	60½	60	60¼	−2
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	33	Acme Steel (1)	2	34	34	34	+1
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¾g)	2	22	22	22	Mar27
27½	24	Addressog (1.40)	1	24	24	24	Mar24
65⅝	53½	Air Reduction (1a)	4	53	53	53	— ¾
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	8⅞	Alaska Juneau (1)	2	9	9	9	— ⅛
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	12	1	⅞	⅞	Mar27
12⅞	8½	Alleghany pf xw	2	8½	8½	8½	— ⅜
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	3	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ¼
13⅜	8⅝	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	8¾	8⅜	8¾	— ½
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
28¼	19½	Allegheny-Lud Steel	11	20¼	19½	20⅛	— ⅛
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
193	167	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	170	170	170	−2½
13½	10⅛	Allied Kid (½)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Mar23
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12	12	12	
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	21	9⅛	8¾	9	
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	3	65	64	64	−1½
48⅜	36½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	24	38¼	37	38	— ½
19⅞	15¼	Alpha P Cem (¼g	4	16½	15¼	16½	Mar24
2⅜	1⅜	Amal Leather	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	1	15½	15½	15½	−2
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	4	59¾	59½	59½	— ⅞
24¼	18⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	9	14½	13¾	13¾	— ¾
8	5	Am Bosch	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
54½	41	Am Brake Sh (¼g)	5	41¼	40	40	−1½
100⅜	87	Am Can (4)	3	89	88⅞	88⅞	−1⅛
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	170	170	170	−1
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	9	25⅛	24⅜	24⅜	−1⅜
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	42	41	41	−2
24½	18½	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	14	19½	18½	18¾	−1⅛
115½	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 8
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118½	118½	118½	−1½
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
11⅛	8⅜	Am Coml Alcohol	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10½	8⅜	Am Crystal Sugar	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
5½	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅝	2¾	Am & For Power	4	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	3	15	15	15	Mar27
20½	15⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
9¾	7⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
15	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	14	14	14	+ ½
5¼	4	Am Hide & Leather	9	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
34¼	29⅜	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	30½	30	30	Mar27
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	45	45	45	— ½
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar25
18⅛	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ½
7¾	5⅜	Am International	3	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
30⅜	20¾	Am Locomotive	32	22	20⅝	21¼	−1⅜
70½	58	Am Locomot pf	3	60	59½	60	+ ⅛
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	13	12⅞	11⅞	— ½
3⅛	3⅛	Am M & Metal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
40⅝	31	Am Metal (¼g)	6	31½	30¼	30¼	−2
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar27
7	5¼	Am Power & Lt	15	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	2	43¼	42¼	42¼	−1¾
44¾	32⅜	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	4	38	37⅜	37⅝	−1
18⅜	13	Am Rad & St S	63	13⅜	13⅛	13½	— ⅜
22¾	16½	Am Roll Mill	13	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ⅜
72½	61	Am Roll Mill pf	10	60	60	60	−1
15⅜	13	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	13	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
20	14½	Am Seating (½e)	11	15	14½	14½	−1
53⅜	40⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	28	42⅝	41⅜	41⅝	−1⅝
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	135	135	135	Mar27
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64½	64½	64½	Mar24
41	27¾	Am Steel Fdrs	30	28¾	27¾	27¾	−1⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ¼
14⅝	12¼	Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar18
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	82½	82½	81½	Mar27
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	Mar27
170½	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	159¼	158¼	158¼	−1¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	4	81½	81½	81½	Mar25
89¾	82⅞	Am Tob B (5)	6	84¾	84¾	84¾	— ½
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	Mar25
8⅜	5½	Am Type Fdrs	9	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
14⅜	10½	Am Water Wks	36	11	10½	10⅞	— ⅜
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	Mar25
6¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	Mar27
43½	33⅝	Am Woolen pf	6	34⅞	34	34	−1⅛
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	1	25	25	25	−5
36¼	26	Anaconda (¾g)	77	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	— ¼
54⅞	43	Anacon W & C	1	44	44	44	Mar24
20¾	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar23
15⅜	11	Andes Copper (¾e)	1	11	11	11	Mar23
2⅛	2⅛	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	23½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	2	24½	24½	24½	
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	2	102	102	102	Mar27
6⅛	4⅜	Armour Ill	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
52	41	Armour Ill pr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	— ½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	42	Armstr'ngCork(¾g)	1	43	43	43	— ¼
13	9⅝	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	11½	11½	11½	Mar25
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	2	8⅛	8	8⅛	
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (5)	3	78	77	77	Mar22
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	53½	53½	53½	+2
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	23	34¼	34¼	34¼	Mar27
42⅞	31½	Atch T & SF	47	32½	31½	32	−1
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	5	62½	62	62	−1
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	7	21	20½	21	
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	3	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	14	14	14	Mar27
23½	20½	Atl Refining (1)	7	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	Mar24
8⅞	7¾	Atlas Corp (½e)	45	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	45	45	45	Mar24
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	3	62	60⅝	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17
4⅝	3⅜	Auburn Auto	2	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Aust Nichols	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar24
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
B							
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	29	13⅞	13½	13⅞	— ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	12	6	6	6	
10⅝	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	5	7¾	7½	7½	— ¼
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar23
21½	15⅞	Barber Asphalt	2	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ¼
13	9	Barker Bros	2	9	9	9	
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	17	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Mar27
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	122	122	122	−2
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	5	8	8	8	Mar27
73⅝	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar22
29¾	22½	Bendix Aviation	42	23¼	22⅝	23	— ⅜
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
52¾	50⅜	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	2	51½	50¾	51½	+ ½
57½	39	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
80	60¼	Beth Steel	102	65⅝	64⅜	65⅝	−1⅜
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17	17	17	Mar27
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Mar24
27	21½	Bigelow-Sanford	2	22	22	22	Mar27
22⅛	17½	Black & Decker (1)	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
17¾	12¼	Blaw-Knox	4	12⅝	12½	12½	— ½
34¾	23⅝	Boeing Airplane	25	25	24¼	24⅝	— ⅜
28½	21¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	5	17¾	17⅜	17½	Mar27
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	10	19	19	19	— ⅜
32	23⅜	Borg Warner (¾g)	31	26	25¼	25⅜	−1
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Mar24
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	6	25¾	25¼	25¾	+ ¼
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
15⅝	11½	Bridgeport Brass	9	12½	12¼	12¼	— ½
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	26	23¾	23¼	23⅜	— ⅜
39¼	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	37¼	37¼	37¼	Mar27
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	44½	44½	44½	−1
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Mar27
10	7½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	9	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
43½	34¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	Mar27
19⅜	15⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	2	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅛
35	31⅛	Brown Shoe (½g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar18
14⅞	10¾	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ½
13⅛	9⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ¼
8	5½	Budd Mfg	12	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅞	Budd Wheel	3	4	3⅞	4	
30	22½	Bullard Co	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
34½	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	9	29½	29	29½	— ½
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	11	14¼	14	14	— ¾
18¾	15	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	4	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
2⅞	1½	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	Mar27
9½	9⅛	Bush T B pf ct new	1	9⅜	9½	9⅜	Mar27
91⅜	91⅛	Butler Bros (1.50)	2	8	8	8	Mar27
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
4¼	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
13¼	8⅞	Byers (AM) Co	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¾
C							
19⅛	15¾	Calif Packing	3	17	16½	17	
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Mar21
2⅛	⅞	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1	1	1	— ⅛
8⅝	6¼	Calumet & Hec	6	6⅞	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Campbell Wyant	5	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
20⅜	15¼	Can Dry G Ale	7	15⅞	15½	15¾	— ⅛
6¼	4½	Canad Pacific	9	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
34½	30½	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	32	32	32	Mar25
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar22
20½	17⅛	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	Mar18
3⅞	3½	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar27
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5a)	1	83	83	83	−1
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	2	46	45	45	−1
107½	103½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105	103⅜	103½	Mar27
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	20	19	18¼	19	— ⅜
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19½	14¼	Celotex Corp	5	15½	14⅜	14⅞	— ⅝
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	20	20	20	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Cent Foundry	2	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6	Cent RR NJ	1	6½	6⅛	6¼	Mar27
5½	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar23
5½	4½	Century Rib M	2	4½	4½	4½	Mar23
52⅞	39	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	40⅝	40	40	−1½
13	8¾	Certain-teed Prod	8	9½	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	2	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
11	8	Checker Cab	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	32	35½	35	35	+ ¾
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	3	88	88	88	−1
25½	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	11	21½	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
3⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	6	2	2	2	— ⅛
1	⅛	Chi & N West	4	⅝	⅛	⅝	Mar27
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar24
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar27
3⅞	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar23
13½	10⅞	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	3	11	11	11	— ¼
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	4	½	⅜	⅜	Mar27
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	4	⅞	¾	¾	Mar27
20¼	14¼	Chi Pneu Tool	8	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅝
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Mar24
48⅛	44⅞	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Mar25
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	½	½	½	Mar27
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	¾	¾	¾	Mar27
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
9⅝	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	8½	8½	8½	Mar22

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
13½	9	Childs Co	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	−1¼
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	184	73½	71¾	73½	−1½
11	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	Mar27
4¼	3	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
26	18½	Clark Equip	9	22	21⅜	21¾	— ½
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	26	26	26	+1
60⅜	45	Climax Molyb (1.20)	6	46½	45¾	46½	−1
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¾g)	11	27½	26¾	27½	— ⅛
133	124	Coca-Cola (3g)	2	124½	124½	124½	— ½
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61½	61½	61½	— ½
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (½)	15	15½	14¾	15	— ⅜
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Mar27
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¾g)	5	27¾	27	27¾	−1¼
23¾	16	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	Mar27
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	4	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
18¼	15⅛	Colum Br'cast B (1)	1	16	16	16	— ¼
9	6½	Colum Gas & El	46	7	6¾	6⅞	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	89	89	89	— ½
15⅜	10½	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	2	87½	87	87½	Mar26
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	14	51½	49⅞	50	−1¾
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar20
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	54	53	53	−2
110	107¼	Coml In T cv pf(4¼)	1	110	110	110	Mar 9
13¾	10¼	Coml Solvents	66	11½	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
2½	1⅜	Com'with & South	35	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
64⅞	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	2	55½	55½	55½	— ½
28¼	26¾	Com'with Edis (.40g)	17	27¾	27⅜	27¾	— ⅛
8⅝	7	Conde Nast	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Mar24
30⅜	24½	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
8¾	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
8⅞	6¾	Consol Cigar (¾g)	1	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Mar23
35	29¼	Cons Edison (2)	52	31¼	30¾	31⅛	— ½
107½	101⅜	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	106½	106½	106½	+ ⅜
2⅛	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1⅜	1½	Mar24
12⅛	9	Consol Film pf (½k)	6	10⅝	10	10	— ⅞
7⅞	5⅜	Cons Laundries	6	6⅜	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Buying Lags In Cotton Cloth But Prices Hold

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Uncertainty regarding the European war crisis, the weakened financial markets, and serious doubts about the future handling of the Government held surplus of American cotton served to badly upset confidence in primary cotton gray goods markets this past week.

The truck drivers' strike in Rhode Island, which later spread to certain parts of Massachusetts, badly interfered with cloth shipment to and from New England mills and finishing plants and further discouraged fine goods buyers from adding to their present commitments.

The lag in new buying was particularly noticeable during the first three days of the past week.

It is freely recognized that the new 32½ cents an hour minimum wage recommended for the cotton manufacturing industry throughout the country scheduled to begin July 1, will raise wages in approximately 80 per cent of the southern mills, and this is expected to raise average wages throughout the mills by at least 3 cents an hour or nearly 15 per cent, but this prospective increase in productive costs has not had any appreciable effect on buying demand as yet. Some believe it will be offset by the fact that it will act as a deterrent toward heavy curtailment of production, which many mills had determined to undertake to help in stiffening present prices.

Standard key constructions in the print cloth list were moving at the same levels as before, 6 cents for 39-inch 4 yard 80 squares, 5 cents for 39-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s and 4¼ to 4⅜ cents for 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s.

On sheetings prices were firm but no higher and the volume of new orders placed was very small, though there were plenty of requests for anticipated shipments on old orders. Some very limited business in narrow sheetings was reported from the bag trade.

Drills were not active but held firm in price, and there was some activity reported on duck, particularly those numbers going usually to the tent and awning makers. Sateens were quiet but firm, and some increases in the inquiry for osnaburgs was reported, with prices holding up very well, in spite of the weakness in raw cotton markets.

Carded broadcloths were moving in limited fashion, mostly at even money, the 80x60s selling at 5 cents, the 100x60s at 6 cents and the 112x60s at 7 cents, though a few sales were reported an eighth under these figures. Carded poplins were also moving in a moderate way, with considerable activity in slub yarn cloths at about a cent over the price of the corresponding plain construction.

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	5¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	20	6	6	6	Mar16
85	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	20	79	79	79	Mar22
88	82¾	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	86	86	86	
57½	49	Corn Exchange (3)	10	52½	52½	52½	— ½
91	84⅞	Crown Zeller pf (5)	40	86	86	86	— ½
6	4	Cuba R R pf	10	4	4	4	
65⅛	59	Cuban-Am S pf	30	58	56	56	—4
78	74¼	Cushman 7% pf(3½)	40	75½	75½	75½	—1½
49½	45	Cushman $8 pf	20	49½	49½	49½	Mar23
111	109	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	60	109	109	109	Mar23
32⅜	26	Devoe & Ray A	30	26½	26½	26½	— ¼
35¼	32⅞	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	50	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅜
115	111½	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	115	115	115	Mar22
118½	115¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	20	116	116	116	
183½	175½	East Kodak pf (6)	100	180½	180½	180½	Mar20
111	103⅛	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	105½	105½	105½	Mar27
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½) §	60	64	64	64	Dec 30
6½	4⅝	Fairbanks Co pf	80	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Mar23
89⅞	81	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	250	86	86	86	
19	18¼	Filene's Sons (¼g)	60	19	18¾	18¾	Mar17
108	104	Food Mach pf (4½)	10	104	104	104	— ½
90¾	80	Foster Wheeler pf	10	82	82	82	Mar24
55	42½	Frank Simon pf	70	43	42½	43	Feb 16
14	11	Gamewell Co	90	11¼	11	11	—1⅛
100	95½	Gannett Co pf (6)	20	97½	97½	97½	Mar23
148	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	20	146	146	146	Mar25
130	125½	Gen Cigar pf (7)	60	130¼	130¼	130¼	Mar20
55	39	Gen Gas & El cv pf	140	55	55	55	Mar 9
127	123½	Gen Mills pf (6)	10	123	123	123	—2
110	106½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	10	110	110	110	Mar 6
91⅜	90	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	10	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	Mar22
32½	21½	Gen Steel Cast pf	200	23½	22½	22½	— ⅜
99½	99	Gen Time pf (6)	30	98½	98½	98½	+1
79	70	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	10	78	78	78	+3
80	75	Goth Silk pf (7)	20	77½	77	77	Mar24
139	136¼	Gt West Sug pf (7)	50	137⅛	137½	137½	— ½
50	35	Green Bay pf(7½g§)	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
40	35	Greene Can (¾g)	10	35	35	35	Mar20
18½	12	Guantan Sugar pf	20	12	12	12	Mar23
35½	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	20	35	35	35	Mar18
102	99¾	Hamil Wat pf (6)	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1¾
103	100	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	20	102½	102½	102½	Mar18
138⅛	136	Harb-Walker pf (6)	20	136	136	136	Mar 4
79	71	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)	40	76	76	76	
165	159	Helme (GW) pf (7)	10	163	163	163	
135½	130	Hercules Pow pf (6)	10	130	130	130	—1½
110	105¼	Holland Fur pf (5)	60	107¼	106½	106½	Mar27
104½	104⅛	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104½	104½	104½	Jan 12
49	41	Ill Central LL (4)	90	45⅝	44¼	44¼	—2
151	148½	Inger Rand pf (6)	10	148½	148½	148½	Mar20
93½	91½	Interch Corp pf (6)	10	92	92	92	
6	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	20	4¾	4¾	4¾	
54¾	39½	Int R C A pf (1¼k)	150	50	49	49½	—2½
82½	77½	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	30	82	81⅞	81⅞	Mar15
125	120	Island Creek pf (6)	20	124½	124	124	Mar15
132	126¼	Johns-Man pf (7)	60	126¼	126¼	126¼	Mar23
121¾	117½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	20	119	119	119	Mar18
95	88	Keith-A O pf (85¢e)	20	88	88	88	Feb 20
92	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	40	82½	82½	82½	
40½	32	Kinney $8 pf	10	39	39	39	Mar27
19	13½	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	10	17	17	17	Mar27
13½	9	Laclede Gas	40	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅝
23½	17	Laclede Gas pf	10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
118	113	Lehigh P C 4½% pf(4)	40	117	117	117	Mar24
109	105	Loose-W B 5½% pf (5)	20	109	109	109	Mar21
153½	147½	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	10	152½	152½	152½	+ ½
125¼	124	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	125	124	124	Feb 2
16	11	Manh Ry gtd	20	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¼
8⅛	6	Market St Ry pr pf	70	6¼	6	6	— ¼
175	164	Math Alk pf (7)	80	175	175	175	Mar20
101	93	Maytag 1 pf (6)	90	100	99¾	100	+2
96	88	McLellan pf (6)	10	96	96	96	Mar27
70¾	68	Mead Corp pf (6)	10	68	68	68	Mar16
28½	23¾	Mengel 5½ pf (2½)	130	24½	23¾	24½	Mar27
17	13¼	Merch & M Tr (¾g)	20	15¼	15¼	15¼	—1¼
115⅜	107½	Mid Steel 1 pf (8)	20	111	111	111	Mar27
112	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	20	110	110	110	Mar23
1	⅜	Minn StP&SSM LL	170	1	½	½	Mar22
119¼	115	Monsanto pf (4½)	30	116	116	116	Mar24
120¾	119½	Monsanto pf B (4½)	100	120¾	120	120	Mar27
37¼	32	Morris & Essex (3⅞)	40	34	33	33	—2
44½	36	Mullins Mfg pf	40	40½	40	40½	+ ½
110	108	Murphy pf (5)	20	109½	108½	109½	Mar20
25½	18⅛	Nash Chat & St L	10	20	20	20	Mar23
117⅛	111	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	20	114¾	114¼	114¼	Mar21
114	109	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	50	114	113½	114	Mar27
145	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	30	135	135	135	Mar25
110	107½	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	20	108	108	108	Mar24
3¾	2⅜	NY Dock	20	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
9	6	NY Dock pf	20	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ½
118½	111	NY & Harlem (5)	20	114½	114½	114½	—1½
120	120	NY & Harl pf (5) §	10	120	120	120	Mar 7
62	55	NY Lack & W (5)	20	62	62	62	Mar24
89½	74½	NY Shipbldg pf	10	75	75	75	Mar27
111	109	Norf & West pf (4)	20	110½	110½	110½	Mar27
88	82	Northern Cent (4)	10	88¼	88¼	88¼	Mar27

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
32½	30	Northwest Tel (3)	10	32	32	32	Mar24
39¾	33½	Nor T & R pf (3½)	20	36⅜	35	36⅜	Mar24
112½	104	Omnibus pf (8)	10	110	110	110	Mar21
143½	140	Otis Elev pf (6)	10	143	143	143	
45	40½	Outlet Co (3)	120	42½	42¼	42¼	Mar 9
116½	114¼	Outlet pf (7)	10	116½	116½	116½	Mar25
3⅞	3	Pac Coast	10	3	3	3	Mar25
16	12½	Pac Coast 1 pf	10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
6	4½	Pac Coast 2 pf	50	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar24
131	121	Pac Tel & Tel (1¾g)	40	128	126	128	Mar24
151	146	Pac T & T pf (6)	40	150	150	150	
104	100¼	Paraffine pf (4)	100	102	102	102	Mar10
124	124	Penn Gl S pf (7) §	50	124	124	124	Mar15
116½	116	Peoples D pf (6½)	20	116½	116	116	Mar16
34	22¾	Pere Marq pf	30	25⅝	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
41	28	Pere Marq pr pf	10	33	33	33	+ ½
2	1⅝	Phila Rap Tr	130	2	2	2	
4	3	Phila Rap Tr pf	210	4	3¾	4	
32½	32½	Phillips-Jones pf	10	32½	32½	32½	Mar23
45½	36	Phoenix H pf (⅞k)	30	44	44	44	Mar24
44¼	35¼	Pirelli (3.894e)	100	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
15¾	10½	Pitt & West Va	120	11	10½	11	— ¼
90	90	Pitt CC&StL (5) §	20	90	90	90	Jul 12
67	63	Pitt Coke pf (5)	20	65	63	65	Mar16
166	163	Pitt Ft Wayne (7)	20	166	163	163	Feb 2
172¾	166	Pitt Ft Way pf (7)	50	172¾	172¼	172¼	Feb 16
42	32½	Pitt Steel pf B	20	35	35	35	+ 1½
24¾	17½	Pitt Steel 5% pf	60	18	17½	18	Mar24
36½	26	Pitt Steel pr pf	60	27	26	26	Mar22
2¼	1	Pitt Term Coal pf §	50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Dec 2
119¾	112	Procter & G pf (5)	150	112¾	112	112	— ¾
159	150	Pub S NJ 8% pf (8)	10	155¼	155¼	155½	+ ¼
11½	8½	RR Sec Ill Cen Stk	100	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
54	47⅛	Real Silk Hos pf	10	53	53	53	—1
74	64	Rens & Saratoga (8)	30	67½	67	67	—3
77½	76	Rev Cop & B pf	50	77⅛	76	76	Mar17
54	50½	Rev Cop 5¼% pf	20	54	54	54	Mar15
58	54	Reynolds Tob (½g)	30	54	54	54	Mar 8
112½	104½	Safeway 7% pf (7)	10	111	111	111	Mar25
107½	96	Safeway 6% pf (6)	50	105½	105	105	
98	82½	Safeway 5% pf (5)	10	93	93	93	Mar27
3¼	2¼	St L Southwest	10	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar22
7¼	3⅞	St L Southwest pf §	10	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Dec 23
117	113	Scott Paper pf (4½)	80	116	116	116	+ ¼
36	28	Sheaffer Pen (1¼g)	10	30½	30½	30½	Mar22
101	80	Sloss-Sheffield (½g)	20	85	85	85	Mar24
105	101	Sloss-Sh Stl pf (6)	210	105	105	105	Mar27
141	132	So P R Sug pf (8)	80	132	132	132	Mar25
57	35½	Spalding 1 pf	80	53	53	53	
1937	Sale	Spear pf (5½)	10	75	75	75	Nov 30
48	42¾	Spicer Mfg pf A (3)	30	47	47	47	—½
75½	62¼	Spiegel pf (4½)	20	71	70	70	—2
127½	120½	Sun Oil pf (6)	20	125¾	125½	125¾	Mar27
42½	36	Talcott ptc pf (2¾)	10	39	39	39	Mar27
40	33	The Fair pf	10	34	34	34	Mar22
21	16	Therm Co pf (.40k)	40	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Mar23
30	22½	Twin City R T pf	30	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	Mar27
117	112½	United Bisc pf (7)	50	117	116⅞	117	Mar22
74	63	United Dye pf (7)	20	63	63	63	Mar27
7½	5½	U S Distributing pf	210	7	7	7	Mar23
180	173	U S Gypsum pf (7)	10	176	176	176	Mar27
45¾	43⅜	U S Tobacco pf (1¾)	10	44½	44½	44½	Mar22
162	157	Univ Leaf Tob pf (8)	10	160½	160½	160½	Mar18
78	50	Univ Pictures 1 pf	10	67	67	67	Mar24
20	17	Vadsco Sales pf	20	20	20	20	Mar24
113	113	Van Raalte 1 pf (7)	10	113	113	113	Mar20
57	40	Vick Shr & P (5) §	10	57	57	57	Dec 28
Sale	Sale	Vick Shr pf (5)	10	86	86	86	Apr 17
114	114	Va El & P $6 pf (6)	10	115½	115½	115½	Mar22
21	13¼	Va Iron C & C	10	21¼	21½	21½	Mar20
8	6½	Va Iron C & C pf	60	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Mar22
77	67½	Vulcan Detin (4½e)	30	76	76	76	Mar21
131	125	Vulcan pf (7)	10	130	130	130	Mar17
2	1¾	Wabash pf B	20	1½	1½	1½	Mar20
56	36	Warner Bros Pict pf	50	50½	50½	50½	—1½
5	5	Warren Bros 1 pf	10	5	5	5	Mar13
80	80	Webster E pf §	20	80	80	80	Jul 9
2	1	Wells Fargo	100	1½	1½	1½	Mar 9
97	89	West Penn El A (7)	50	92½	92	92	Mar25
107	102⅜	West P E 7% pf (7)	60	106¼	106	106¼	+ ¾
91½	89	West P E 6% pf (6)	20	97½	97	97	— ½
124¾	120¼	West P P 7% pf (7)	50	123	123	123	Mar27
116½	114½	West P P 6% pf (6)	70	116½	116⅛	116½	Mar27
145	130	West E & M pf (3½)	30	141	141	141	Mar15
38	37	Weston El Inst A (2)	100	37	37	37	Mar23
60	50	Wheel & Lake Erie	10	55	50	50	
75	75	W & L E pf (5½k)	10	75	75	75	Feb 20
108½	107	Wisc El Pow pf (6)	30	107	107	107	Jan 19
66	60	Worth P & M pf A	10	66	66	66	Mar16
65	58	W P & M B (1)	10	60	60	60	Feb 24
120	101½	Wright Aero (2e)	40	105	105	105	+5
114½	105	Yellow T 7%pf(1¾k)	10	106½	106½	106½	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (§) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	110.30	110.30	110.30
2 4s 54-44	115.22	115.22	115.22
1 3s 48-46	110.12	110.12	110.12
61 3¼s 49-46	111.5	111.3	111.5
10 2¾s 51-48	108.2	108.2	108.2
100 2¾s 53-49	104.27	104.27	104.27
2 2½s 52-50	105.2	105.2	105.2
1 3s 55-51	109.23	109.23	109.23
6 2¾s 60-55	107.6	107.3	107.5
5 2¾s 59-56	105.30	105.29	105.29
211 2¾s 65-60	105.	104.27	104.30
25 2¾s 63-58	105.3	105.3	105.3

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 3¼s 64-44	109.	109.	109.
1 3s 52-44	108.8	108.8	108.8

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46st	104½	104½	104½
4 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	33	32½	32½
7 Alleghany cv 5s '44	80½	80	80
18 Alleghany 5s '60 st	32	31	31
6 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅜	106¼	106¼
1 Allied Stra 4½s '51	91½	91½	91½
4 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109¼	109	109⅞
27 Am&For P 5s2030	57½	57⅛	57⅜
8 AmIGChemcv5½s'49	103	102¾	102¾
17 Am T&T 5½s '43			
	111	27-32	111⅜
15 Am T&T 3¼s '66	108¼	108	108⅛
1 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2 Am T Fdr cv '50	104¾	104½	104½
3 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105½	105½	105½
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	24	24	24
2 Ann Arbor 4s '95	41	41	41
1 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
12 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅛	99	99
21 AT&F 4s '95	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
9 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
16 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	103¼	103	103¼
2 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96½	96½	96½
5 A C Line 1st 4s '52	85¾	85⅝	85⅝
10 A C Line 5s '45	72¼	72¼	72¼
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	42½	42½	42½
3 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	34¼	34¼	34¼
1 Atl Birm & Coa 5s '33	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	100½	100½	100½
10 B&O rfg 6s '95	21	21	21
4 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	21	21	21
15 B&O 1st 5s '48	59	58¼	58⅝
20 B&O rfg 5s '95	20½	20¼	20¼
2 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	20	19¾	19¾
1 B&O 5s '96 F	20	20	20
74 B&O cv 4½s '60	12¼	12	12
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
21 B&O 1st 4s '48	57	56⅜	56⅜
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	53¼	53¼	53¼
6 B&O 5s S W '50	40½	40½	40½
2 B&O 5s S W '50 ct	40¼	40¼	40¼
2 B&O 4s T C '59	46	46	46
7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st	91½	90⅝	90⅞
7 Bang & Aroe 5s '43	104	104	104
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	117¾	117⅝	117⅝
11 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
18 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103½	103	103
17 Beth Stl 3½s '52	101	100½	101
6 Boston&Me 5s '67	34½	34¼	34¼
2 Boston&Me 5s '55	34¾	34½	34½
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	58	58	58
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
24 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	75	74½	74½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	108	108	108
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	83½	83½	83½
1 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	112	112	112
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	35	34½	34½
1 Bush Term 5s '55	39	39	39
5 Cal Ore Pw 5s '55	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Can Sou 5s '62	95	95	95
6 Can Nat 5s '69 July	115¼	115¼	115¼
13 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115¼	115	115¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	115½	115⅛	115½
5 Can Nat Ry 4s '46	122½	122½	122½
12 Can Pac 5s '54	96¾	96½	96⅝
1 Can Pac 4s perp	79¾	79¾	79¾
1 Caro C&O 6s '52	105½	105½	105½
5 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	4	4	4
3 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	4¼	4¼	4¼
1 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104	104	104
6 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	109	108½	109
7 Cen Pac 5s '60	55⅛	54¼	54½
4 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¼	71¼	72⅛
3 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	167⅜	167⅜	167⅜
11 Cen Steel 8s '41	115	115	115
8 Certain-td 5½s '48	83	82⅝	82⅝
1 ChampP&F (3¾)4¾s50	102	102	102
2 C&O 3½s '96 D	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	99¼	99¼	99¼
2 Chi & Alton 3s '49	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
9 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	98½	98⅜	98⅛
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	92	92	92
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98⅝	98⅝
12 CB&Q 3½s ID '49	100¼	100	100
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	19	19	19
26 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¼	8½
21 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8 CM&SP 4½s '89C	24¼	24¼	24¼
78 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	4⅛	4	4
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
1 CRI & P 4½s '52A	7	7	7
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¼	3¼	3¼
2 C R I & P 4s '88	14½	14½	14½
9 CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ct	5⅝	5½	5½
2 Ct Hte & SE rfg5s'60	59½	59½	59½
1 Sh Un Sta 4s '63D	109	109	109

President's Money Powers Approved By Coinage Body

WASHINGTON, March 28 (AP)—The House Coinage Committee virtually agreed today on a bill to continue the Treasury's $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund, the President's power to alter the gold content of the dollar, and the Treasury's authority to purchase domestic silver.

Chairman Andrew L. Somers (D) of New York said an amendment to strike out provisions for continuing the power to devalue the dollar and to buy domestic silver was defeated by a 10-to-7 vote.

No motion was made, Mr. Somers said, against the Stabilization Fund.

The committee will meet again Monday for a final vote, the chairman asserted, adding that today's action virtually settled the issues involved.

One change approved by the committee would continue the monetary powers until June 30, 1941, instead of Jan. 15, 1941, as proposed originally in the bill. Mr. Somers explained that the latter date would not allow sufficient time for Congress to act after it convened early in 1941.

The monetary powers would expire under existing law on June 30 of this year.

Although the committee was virtually in agreement on the measure, there were prospects of a floor fight against the devaluation authority and the silver purchase program.

The bill would continue the President's powers:

1. To revalue the gold content of the dollar. The present valuation makes gold worth $35 per ounce compared with the pre-1934 value of $20.67. Continuation of the power would enable the President to raise the price of gold to a maximum of $41.34 or to lower it.

2. To operate, through the Treasury, the $2,000,000,000 Stabilization Fund, created out of the profit of the 1934 dollar devaluation and used to buy and sell dollars and gold in the world foreign exchange markets for the purpose of minimizing the fluctuation of the dollar's value in terms of English pounds, French francs and other foreign currencies.

3. To continue ordering the Treasury to buy domestically-mined silver at fixed prices. Under the President's most recent silver-buying proclamation, the Treasury pays 64.64 cents per ounce for silver mined in this country, although it pays only 43 cents per ounce for foreign silver.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
American States Utilities Corp	5½c	pf.		
	68¾c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Calaveras Cement Co 7% pf	$1	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 28
Cent Pow & Lt 7% pf.	$1.75	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Cent Pow & Lt 6% pf.	$1.50	..	May 1	Apr. 15
Fenton Unit Clearing & Dyeing Co 7% pf	$1.75	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 14
Guggenheim & Co 1st pf	$1.75	..	Mar. 15	Mar. 10

Extra

Kootenay Belle Mines, Ltd	1c	..	Apr. 22	Apr. 15

Irregular

Memphis Nat Gas	15c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Shaler Co "B"	20c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 23

Final

Associated Electrical Industries, Ltd, ord reg	10%	..	Apr. 6	Mar. 18
Associated Electrical Indus. Ltd (Amer Dep Rec) for ord reg,	10%	..	Apr. 13	Mar. 28

Regular

Administered Fund 2d,	7½c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Amerada Corp	50c	Q	Apr. 29	Apr. 15
Arkansas Fuel Oil Co 6% pf	15c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Badger Paper Mills, Inc, 6% pf	75c	Q	May 1	Apr. 21
Beatty Bros, Ltd, 6% 1st pf	$1.50	Q	May	1 Apr. 15
Burdin's, Inc, pf	$2.50			
	70c	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Cent Hudson G&E, 20c

Governor Dixon Loses in Alabama Dual Reform Test

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama's reform Governor, Frank M. Dixon, has met his first defeat in office in the failure of the Legislature to authorize a popular vote on two amendments to the Constitution—one easing poll-tax requirments and another providing for an automatic method of reapportioning the Legislature.

The poll-tax amendment would have permitted a person to vote on paying two years back taxes. He now has to catch up on arrears for all past years. The amount of the tax is $1.50 a year. The House smothered the amendment by a vote of 61 to 41.

Only One-Fifth Votes

Among those supporting the poll-tax amendment was Mrs. Albert Lee Thomas, Chairman of the Alabama Women's Joint Legislative Council, who pointed out that only about 20 per cent of the population votes in Alabama. She based her contention on reports that representation of states in Congress possibly would be based on the number of votes cast by such states, which, if imposed, would reduce Alabama's representation.

Besides the old objection raised to the poll-tax reform—namely that it would grant too much power to Negroes—another was raised. It was contended Communists and other radicals would be given more voice in State affairs

Alabama's Constitution, adopted in 1900, specifies the Legislature shall be reapportioned each 10 years on the basis of population as shown by the United States Census. The Legislature has refused to abide by this mandate. This time the Senate defeated the proposed amendment 19 to 11. The reapportoinment amendment would have authorized the Governor, Attorney General, and Secretary of State to reapportion the State each 10 years in case the Legislature failed to do so.

Other Amendments

Other constitutional amendments on which the public will vote are:

1. Legislative sessions every two years—instead of four—in order to effect major savings and facilitate budget making.
2. County option in the use of voting machines.
3. Creation of a State Board of Pardon and Parole to administer a modern parole system with the aim of relieving "inhuman, impossible over crowding," cut the 7,300 prison population 25 per cent, and circumvent the necessity of building new prisons.
4. Opening new avenues of investment for trust funds.
5. Authority for judges to dispense with grand-jury action when a prisoner—charged with felonies not involving capital offenses—desires to plead guilty.

Georgia Governor Cuts Jobs to Save

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Gov. E. D. Rivers struck more than 400 names from the state payroll March 25 in the first of a series of moves designed to bring his "little new deal" spending more nearly in line with actual revenue.

"I am scaling down the salary schedules—especially in the higher bracket pay—and cutting personnel in other departments," he said.

He expressed disappointment in the refusal of the legislature, which adjourned last week, to find $8,500,000 additional tax money he asked to carry on his program.

Economy-minded legislators fought off all efforts to alter either existing taxes or the $36,000,000 State budget in force since 1937.

Meanwhile, the State's Public Schools pegged their hopes for keeping their doors open upon three possible sources—an extra session of the Legislature, the Federal Government and hometown banks.

School superintendents and trustees decided to dispatch a delegation to Washington soon to ask for Federal emergency funds to pay teachers.

"If the people react to the crisis in our schools, our eleemosynary institutions and our health and other services to want the legislature to come back into session to take action, it will probably be at an early time," the Governor said.

He said any surplus realized from his budget pruning would go to ease the more pressing emergencies such as paying school teachers and aiding Public Welfare Department functions.

Mills College Gives L.H.B. Degree to Mlle. Eve Curie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters (L. H. B.) was conferred recently by Mills College on Mlle. Eve Curie, daughter of the discoverer of radium. The presentation was made by Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of the college, at a special ceremony.

Mlle. Curie is in the Bay district as the representative of France and Frenchwomen at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments at beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS, I will send you actual sample Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22* a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. S-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

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TEANECK, N. J.—Park section, 4 rooms, bath, second floor; heat, hot water and garage; 5 minutes' walk to stores, buses and R. R.; adults preferred. HUDGINS, 206 Market St.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 720 Riverside Dr.—River view; share my attractive modern 4-room apartment with one-two. RIV. 9-3747. MONHEIT

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY will spend evenings with lady in exchange for comfortable room. Box A-4, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

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CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

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CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

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FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready - to - wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

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Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th. N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312.

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44TH STREET, 11 EAST, NEW YORK—One block from Grand Central. Small offices, reasonable rents. Agent on premises.

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BEAUTIFUL Connecticut hills; peaceful home for one or two paying guests; private bath; $20 weekly; Friday night to Monday morning $7. MISS IVES, Cannondale, Conn.

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE is hereby given of the application of Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers Inc. of Watertown to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston, viz. 32 George St., Roxbury, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OPPORTUNITY earn good commissions. Active middle-aged man wanted. Steady work booking orders spring delivery guaranteed plants, trees. Weekly pay. No investment. Outfit free. Experience unnecessary. Burr Nurseries, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

MIDDLE-AGED man, blind but capable, pensioned, desires home, commuting distance N. Y. C. 455 E. 26th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 4-0828.

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N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (9A)—Spacious outside, nicely furnished, refined surroundings; good transportation; business references; Sundays or evenings.

N. Y. C., GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE PLAZA—Newly decorated front, private family, elevator. DeCamp, 435 Ft. Washington Ave. (5 G).

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SAVINGS on all kinds of SILVERWARE, REPLATING, REPAIRING; also China, old Silver bought. A. EINSOHN, 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C., VA. 3-7328

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EXPERIENCED nurse-governess, excellent references, wishes permanent position, anywhere. Box A-5, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCED colored houseworker, plain cook; adults; sleep in-out. STerling 3-9817, Brooklyn, N. Y.

WIDOW, practical nurse, desires position; would travel. 23A Poplar St., Danvers, Mass. Tel. 596-W. References.

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. WIsconsin 7-7969.

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Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this editon only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

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GIRVAN, AYRSHIRE (Scotland)—Guests welcomed at Beach House, Girvan; beautiful situation on sea front; moderate charges. Apply MISS TAIT. Phone Girvan 59.

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SURREY, England—Resident master boys' preparatory school required May or September; art, woodwork, junior form subjects, games; Christian Scientist preferred. BM BCHN, London, W. C. 1.

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WALKER, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—House with 7 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, etc., in good district, together with shop, or each separately. Dodds, 30 Sturdee Gardens, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2.

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NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Delightful modern residences to let or for sale on the Brier Dene & Hartley Farm Estates, Monkseaton, Northumberland; sea view, surrounded on 3 sides by golf courses. Apply ELSWICK INVESTMENT CO., 34 Dean St., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

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ENGLAND

MANCHESTER (Continued)

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"Recommend Wolseley for the discriminating motorist; Come to us for prompt attention and expert service."
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Our Furs are the best value you can buy. Allowance made for Old Fur Coats in part exchange.

Let the Advertiser Know
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ENGLAND

ROCHDALE (Continued)

For Ladies' Wear
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So Send to the
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C. W. HAYNES
JOINER BUILDER CONTRACTOR
Tel. 997 Burniston Road

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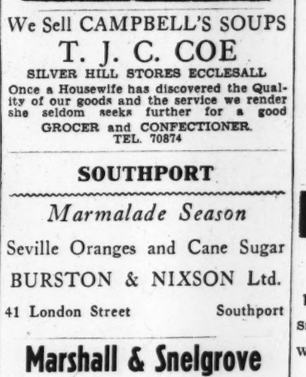

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Every care and attention given by experienced workers.
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Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods and the service we render she seldom seeks further for a good
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for over 100 years are now incorporated with
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Large selection of this season's Silver Foxes supplemented with a range of Dyed Foxes in the latest shades.

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Specialists in Fitted Carpets
*See our range of Non-Crush Curlsax Carpeting

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Robin Arrives

A Story for Children

Mr. Robin sat huddled in the tip-top of the maple tree. His bright red scarf was tied close about his throat, his black cap pulled snugly over his ears and his feet tucked under his feather coat to keep them warm.

"I couldn't have made a mistake, I'm sure," he said to himself. "But this certainly doesn't feel like spring." Just then a particularly shrill gust of cold wind almost blew him from the limb of the maple tree.

Two little English sparrows flew over the hedge and up to Mr. Robin.

"Is spring really here?" they inquired. "We have been watching for you ever since the sap commenced to run and the children hung their little wooden bucket on the maple tree.

"I have never been mistaken, but this does seem extra cold today," answered Mr. Robin. "I was not able to hear a worm the ground was so covered by this last flurry of snow."

The brown sparrows looked at each other. If Mr. Robin had not been able to eat since his long trip from the southland he must be very hungry indeed.

"Would you care to have tea with us?" asked the first sparrow. "We eat near the garden gate."

"Yes, thank you, I had intended to skip tea today but I shall be most happy to accept your kind invitation," answered Mr. Robin politely.

"Follow us," chirped the sparrows, and they flew from the maple tree past the stone wall, around the corner of the barn and up to the white garden gate.

Mr. Robin opened his bright eyes in astonishment. A spot had been swept clean of snow. On the ground were scattered crumbs, bits of vegetable and bones with the marrow and suet still clinging to them.

"Winter isn't such a hard time," said the sparrows, "Our friends in the big house are most generous and I know they will be happy to see you sharing our refreshments."

Mr. Robin ate a hearty meal and then returned to his perch in the maple tree. Tucking his head under his wing he was soon fast asleep.

In the early morning, he wakened. The sun was shining brightly overhead, only tiny patches of snow remained. The air was fresh and sweet with the scent of new green peeping through the ground. Mr. Robin puffed out his chest and sang loud and clear. The warm breeze, passing through the garden, carried his message to the other birds waiting in the southlands.

"Good cheer, good cheer,
All things are waking.
Springtime is here,
Springtime is here!"

Parliamentary Practice

Substitute Fills Office

Question:

When an officer is required to perform several different duties assigned to the office, does one who is appointed as substitute while the regular officer is absent on vacation, or otherwise temporarily absent, perform all the duties of the office, or only the duties immediately necessary to carry on the office? The one who is temporarily absent has not vacated the office itself, has he? If not, would not one appointed "to perform the duties of the office" be also occupying the office, and would there not be two persons occupying the office at the same time?

Answer:

There is one office. The officer is the one regularly elected to fill that office, and he remains the officer until the end of his term, or he resigns or in some way gives up the office. When he is absent on vacation, or for any other reason, he remains the officer, but vacates the office.

A substitute is one appointed to fill the office in the absence of the officer. There is never any more than one office, nor may two persons fill the office at the same time, although it is possible for there to be an officer and a substitute at the same time. Ordinarily, whoever may be filling the office at a certain time, exercises such rights and fulfills such duties as may be assigned to the office at that time. There may be circumstances in which it would be advisable to appoint a substitute to perform certain duties of an office, while the officer performs the others, but this would be clearly understood at the time the appointment is made; and if such circumstances frequently arise it would indicate the need for two offices.

The status of both substitute and officer will be more clearly understood if the distinction between an office and a person is kept in thought. Consider for example the presiding officer of an assembly. If he vacates the chair during a meeting, the one appointed or elected to take his place, exercises the prerogatives of the office while in the chair. The regular chairman, on resuming the chair, cannot reverse a decision of the temporary chairman, although of course, the meeting may reverse the decision of either. A different situation is that of the chairman of a board who also presides at meetings of the corporate body. The offices are distinct.

Twin Colts

Monitor Camera Club from John O. Bowman, Mayville, N. Y.

"There's That Photographer Again, Ma!"

Vocations

Muffin Tin Trays

After enameling some muffin tins, the kind with six holes for muffins, one girl went about showing mothers how useful these were in serving children's meals. A glass of milk could be held in place in one hole, some cereal in another, and even a fruit cup could be served without danger of being spilled into other foods. The safety tray could be set on the highchair with all the foods daintily kept apart.

These trays, incidentally interest the poor eater as well as the voracious one for the novelty of the containers does much toward making little people forget food prejudices.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

A Verse for Today . . .

For he is not a God of the dead, but of the living: for all live unto him.—LUKE 20:38.

In Lighter Vein

And How!

"Vacation plans don't bother me,"
Said William Henry Penn;
"My wife decides where I shall go,
And my employer when."

Playing Safe

Pat, in his eager endeavor to learn how to swim, was nearly drowned. "Faith," he exclaimed, "I'll never touch water again until I know how to swim!"

Which Is Easier?

"What makes you think it is easier for a rich man to land in society than it is for an immigrant to enter this country?"

"In the former case the literacy test isn't required."—Pasadena Post.

Just Sign Here

Secretary: "Mr. Terry said to tell you he is too busy to talk to you today."

Insurance Agent: "Tell him he won't have to say a word."

The Tamer

Husband: "You'll never get that new dog of yours to mind you."

Wife: "Oh yes, I will. You were just as unmanageable yourself at first."

As Fair for One as the Other

"Well, Pat, how are ye these days?"

"Bad, mighty bad, sure; 'tis starvation starin' me in th' face!"

"Faith and it can't be very pleasant for either of yez!"

A New Day

Never mind what has been. Remember that every morning begins a new day—a day for fresh endeavor, a day that may and should be filled with hope and gladness. Don't add to your blunders by condemning yourself too harshly for your errors and shortcomings. Better folks than you have made worse mistakes and bigger failures. Forgive yourself as fully and freely as you would forgive another, and go cheerily on, leaving the shadows of regret behind.—Anon.

Party Fun

Whose Footsteps?

One member of the party, who later is succeeded by each remaining member of the party, goes to the basement with paper and pencil in hand. At the command of "ready," each guest in turn walks naturally across the floor directly over where the person is standing in the basement, who tabulates in order the name of every player crossing the floor.

The object of the game is to see which person stationed in the basement can distinguish correctly (by the sound of footsteps) the greatest number of guests.—Lillian R., Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Daily Quotation

TRUST men and they will be true to you: treat them greatly, and they will show themselves great.

—EMERSON

Did You Ever Wonder

What Makes Quicksand Quick?

The term "quick" in "quicksand" does not mean "swift or rapid," but rather "live"—as it does also in the word "quicklime."

Quicksand does not look particularly different from ordinary sand. It is merely loose, wet sand which is light in weight. The grains of the sand in quicksand are worn round and smooth by the action of water, unlike the ordinary sharp or angular grains of sand.

When dry, quicksand may be firm and stable, easily capable of sustaining a person's weight. Most quicksand is continually moist, however, because of an underlying layer of clay or other substance through which the water cannot pass to drain away.

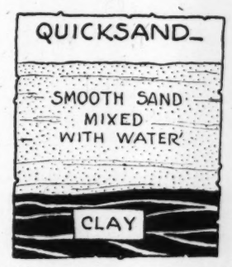
The water separates the smooth, round particles and also acts as a lubricant between them. Quicksand is almost like a liquid, but its mass is too dense to permit the quick movements used in swimming.

If you find yourself in quicksand, think of it somewhat as thick, heavy water. Do not try to stand upright, and do not struggle. If you will relax in a horizontal position, the quicksand will support your weight and you may roll to safety.

However, if you try to remain erect, that puts more weight per square inch on the supporting area; and when you struggle to lift one foot, the effort increases the pressure on the other. Quicksand has no "sucking" power, but an effort to lift a foot immersed in quicksand tends to form a partial vacuum under the foot and gives the impression of a downward pull or suction.

Real quicksand is not at all common. Much so-called quicksand is only soft mud covered by a layer of ordinary sand.

When engineers encounter quicksand, they sometimes make the sand firm and stable enough to work on, temporarily, by sinking pipes into the wet sand and forcing extremely cold brine through the pipes until the surrounding mass of wet sand is frozen.—W. P. Keasbey.



Be Not Deceived

The longest sword, the strongest lungs, the most voices, are false measures of truth.—Benjamin Whichcote.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Right Boys!

(Olean, N. Y., News)

Olean, N. Y.

The right boys started kicking a bag they found in the doorway of John Brown's grocery, Fourth and State Streets, Sunday morning.

They investigated, thinking they had bottle caps, from the jingling. They found two pasteboard boxes of change. They took the find to police headquarters, and the count was $17.66.

The boys were Peter Orsini 934 North Fourth Street, and Louis Veno, 211 West State Street.

He had put down the bag on locking the door when leaving Saturday night, explained Grocer Brown, and he had gone home without it.

(Letter to Editor of Olean Times-Herald)

Because of the large number of congratulations we have received the past few days, we feel impelled to write this letter for publication. In last Monday night's issue of the Times-Herald was a report by the Police Department of two contrasting cases, one of the restoration of a bag of silver carelessly left by the door of our store, and the other a robbery in a store one block away.

Seldom do we read a daily paper without finding an account of some theft or robbery, but such honesty as was shown by the lads who carried our property the long distance to the police station is not often found recorded.

We wish to take this public way of expressing our thanks to these young men, and also to give them the assurance that the public greatly appreciates such outstanding honesty.

We are very sure that Peter Orsini of 934 North Fourth Street and Louis Veno of 211 West State Street will always be rewarded for following this policy throughout their lives.

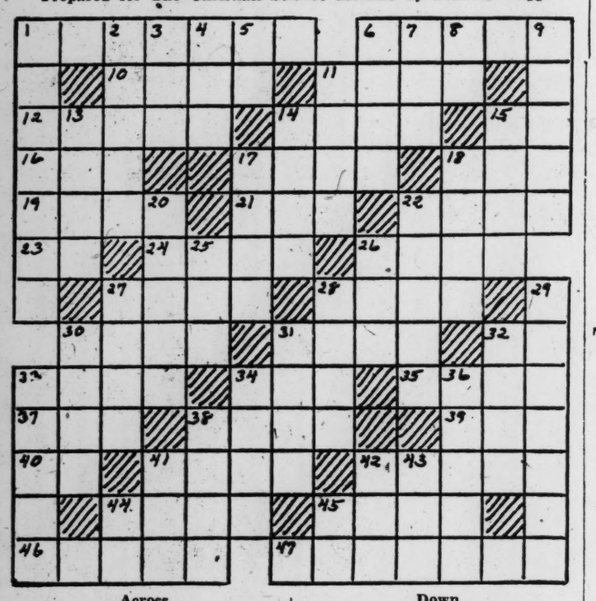
With sincere gratitude,
John G. Brown,
Louise W. Brown.

Let Us Watch Our Words

A blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword.—Burton.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is a district, river, and town in Southern Nigeria?
6—Daniel Webster tells us that the "Bible is a book of" what?
10—A monitor lizard is what?
11—Would the lammergeier have fins, oars, or a bill?
12—How would you describe Artemus Ward?
14—Nebuchadnezzar set up a gold image on what plain near Babylon?
15—What grandson of Reuben took part with Korah, Dathan, and Abiram in their rebellion?
16—What prefix denotes "before"?
17—What is the name of a point on northern end of Isle of Man?
18—Any tribunal is what?
19—If you were in Swindon, England, in what direction would you travel to reach London?
21—Who "shut their doors against a setting sun"?
22—Lucca is a tree, city, or fish—which?
23—Road (abbr.).
24—What is Pope's "On Solitude" (pl.)?
26—What are often served with roast lamb?
27—Who was fourteenth king of Judah?
28—What is the singular of "falus"?
30—What is the aromatic smoke of incense?
31—What is first name of Sandburg, the poet?
32—What is either of two small rivers of Latvia, Europe?
33—How is Bob Cratchit's son described in Dickens' "Christmas Carol"?
34—What is a place in a barn for stowing hay?
35—Who was an officer in army of Israel?
37—A termite resembles what?
38—What was used for a trumpet in Bible times?
39—What are three-toed sloths?
40—What Bible book is between Job and Proverbs (abbr.)?
41—Diana was goddess of what?
42—What is another name for a shaft?
44—What is a young salmon?
45—How is a peacock often described?
46—What title is given to Stephen Samuel Wise?
47—Who is author of "The Constant Nymph"?

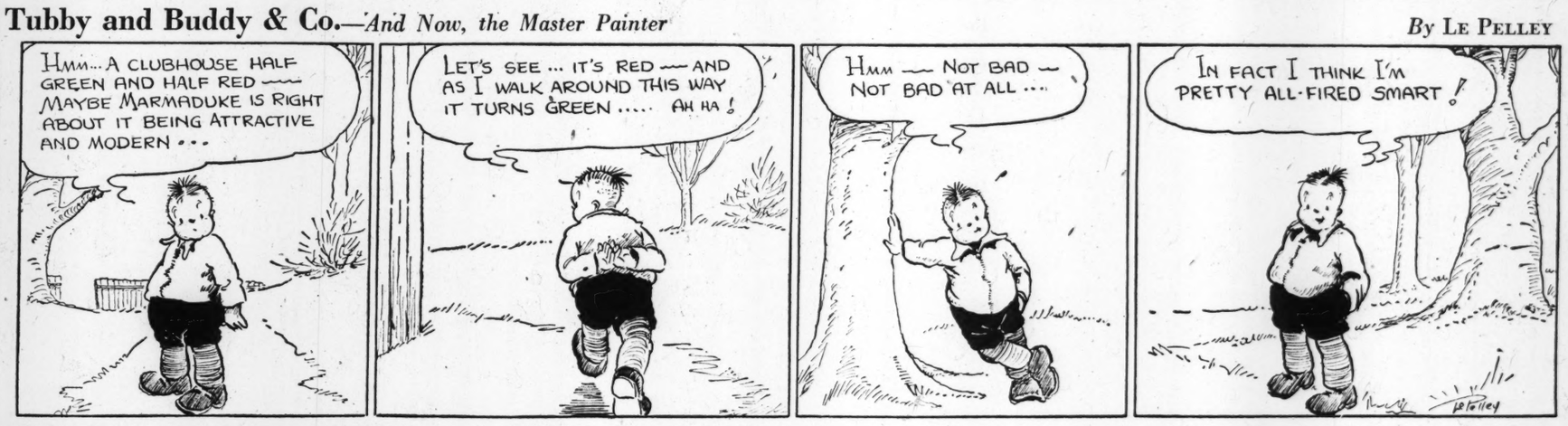
Down

1—Whose work is "Table Talk"?
2—A quill or shell plectrum was used in playing what musical instruments?
3—What term indicates painting, sculpture, etc.?
4—Dogs often do what as a welcome?
5—Article.
6—What was used as a purifier in Bible times?
7—Montgomery is capital of what State (abbr.)?
8—What prefix means "not"?
9—What was first name of author of "The Children's Hour"?
11—If you lived in Bible times, what would you do with frankincense?
13—Who was a grandson of Cain?
14—Is the madder used for food, fuel, or dyes?
15—Oatmeal is made from what?
17—What word is used to close a prayer?
18—Who was one of Seven Sages of Greece?
20—What character did Barry describe as sentimental?
22—What instrument is played by Pablo Casals?
25—A female rat is what?
26—Through.
27—What was relationship of Miriam to Gershom?
28—A young deer is what?
29—What town in Scotland gave its name to a kind of shawl?
30—The coelho has fins, oars, or a bill—which?
31—What grows on a cob?
32—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
33—A long waxed wick is what?
34—What is nationality of Othello?
36—Mt. Katahdin is in what State?
38—What Simeonite is mentioned in Num. 13:5?
41—What is the name of a fairy queen?
42—You do what with oak bark?
43—What Hebrew liquid measure was used in Bible times?
44—What is the symbol for lead?
45—Who was one of Odin's brothers?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And Now, the Master Painter*

By LE PELLEY

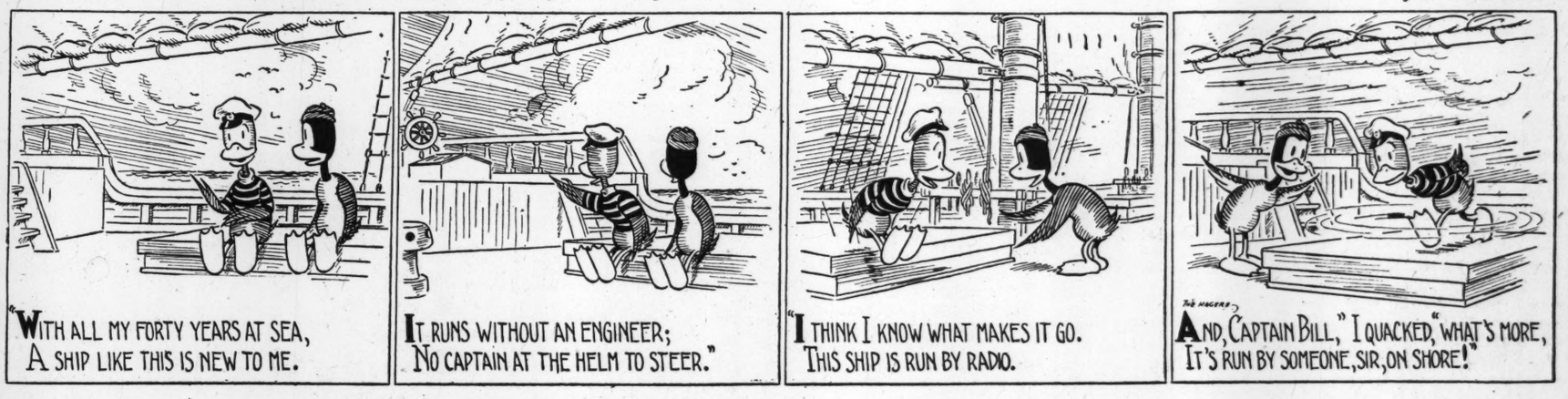

HMM... A CLUBHOUSE HALF GREEN AND HALF RED — MAYBE MARMADUKE IS RIGHT ABOUT IT BEING ATTRACTIVE AND MODERN...
LET'S SEE... IT'S RED — AND AS I WALK AROUND THIS WAY IT TURNS GREEN..... AH HA!
HMM — NOT BAD — NOT BAD AT ALL...
IN FACT I THINK I'M PRETTY ALL-FIRED SMART!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Lion? Looks Like Rain to Me!*

When I got up this morning it was raining and blowing-
Mr. Simpson came to the window and looked out —
"Well here it is," he said, "In like a lamb and out like a lion."
I looked and looked, but all I could see was a lot of rain!
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Elementary, My Dear Captain*

By THE HAGERS


"WITH ALL MY FORTY YEARS AT SEA, A SHIP LIKE THIS IS NEW TO ME.
IT RUNS WITHOUT AN ENGINEER; NO CAPTAIN AT THE HELM TO STEER."
"I THINK I KNOW WHAT MAKES IT GO. THIS SHIP IS RUN BY RADIO.
AND, CAPTAIN BILL," I QUACKED, "WHAT'S MORE, IT'S RUN BY SOMEONE, SIR, ON SHORE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An Old Rule Goes

THE United States Supreme Court at length has decided in effect that officials are people and that they can be subjected to the same income taxes that ordinary mortals pay without jeopardizing the delicate balance between state and Federal governments.

This overthrow of a hundred years of precedents need not of itself rouse fears that the Federal Government is about to swallow up the States. So long as the tax involved is a uniform rate on all citizens and not a special tax aimed at some governmental agency, the new rule is a wholesome one. It is very probable that the Federal Government will derive more revenue from taxation of state and municipal employees' salaries than will the States from taxation of Federal salaries, both because there are more local or state employees and because the Federal rates are much higher.

Every such ruling in the direction of removing income tax exemptions emphasizes strongly the need for a conference or series of conferences between state and Federal authorities to mark out a new division of tax fields between the two layers of government. The overlapping and duplication of taxation is particularly bad in the income tax field. Congressmen will become more aware of this when they have to pay state as well as Federal income taxes on their salaries and will be less likely to append their names to a war-tax bill carrying 99 per cent rates on large incomes without realizing that state rates added to this would in some cases take more than a man's whole income.

The present decision of the Supreme Court does not touch the question of tax-exempt securities. If the court should destroy the mutual tax immunity of incomes from state and Federal bonds—which, on the whole, would be a tremendous step in the right direction—it would become even very much more necessary to arrive at some reallocation of tax sources which would enable the States to make up their losses. For there also the increased costs to states and municipalities in interest on their debt would be much more than they would gain from taxation of income on Federal bonds.

Apart from these fiscal questions the opinion of the Court provides a striking instance of the modification of a rule of constitutional law by the action of the Supreme Court, even a partially reconstituted Supreme Court, instead of by the long and arduous process of constitutional amendment. This seems particularly appropriate when, as in the case of the one-time invalidation of state minimum-wage laws, the original and unsatisfactory rule rested not directly upon any language in the Constitution but on a judicial interpretation or inference as to the constitutional system.

Britain's Army

MEASURES have been taken by Britain to organize, equip, and, if necessary, transport its Army. It is now clearly laid down by Mr. Leslie Hore Belisha, Secretary of State for War, that it is in no spirit of "limited liability" that Britain will go to the help of any ally who is threatened by aggression.

It had been doubted whether Britain would be willing in case of need, as in 1914, to send an expeditionary force to the continent of Europe. Evidently this does now come within the scope of its intentions. There is immediately ready for the purpose the four Infantry Divisions and two Armored Divisions of the regular Army, with their own reserves behind them; and in addition there are 13 divisions of Territorial troops, which have undergone voluntary training, which will always be fully provided with equipment, which can be quickly mobilized for service and, in a reasonably short time, sent abroad if needed.

The Minister's statement in the House of Commons shows that during the last eighteen months far-reaching measures have been taken for making the Army as effective an instrument in one sphere as is the Navy in another. Anti-aircraft and coast defense have been put on an entirely new basis. Steps have been taken to provide local military reserves in the East and the Near East, so that the strain upon sea-transport will be reduced.

In these circumstances France may feel that it will not have to bear the whole brunt of the attacks of an enemy on their frontiers. Britain apparently intends to be an ally at hand who can quickly throw in help at this point or at that where the threat is gravest. Will this assurance, which should be encouraging to France, be a deterrent to the policy of adventure and bluff on the part of dictators? Whether arms can be a bulwark of peace is a question only the future can answer. The answer must depend on as vigorous a development of policy in behalf of peace with justice as is now being witnessed in rearmament.

Relief in Massachusetts

APPOINTMENT of David Armstrong to carry into effect in the Massachusetts Public Welfare Department the recommendations of Prof. William Haber should herald a new approach to the State's relief question. Thus far the problem has been considered a temporary one; administrative efficiency and economy has occupied secondary position.

But Professor Haber, whose sociological work at the University of Michigan commended him to Governor Saltonstall for the survey here, has concluded the Commonwealth must accept caring for at least 10 per cent of its population for an indefinite period. He places the continuing minimum expenditure at $40,000,000 yearly. Obviously, such spending and such a situation requires the very best possible organization to handle it.

In Mr. Armstrong, the Governor has appointed one who in his Boys Club work in Worcester has shown deep interest in attacking the root causes of unemployment. He has been active in the work of the Massachusetts Civic League in seeking means to co-ordinate the supply of the schools to the needs of industry and thus give jobs to the State's unemployed youth.

This is all to the good. Acceptance of the inevitability of continued unemployment is certainly not the answer to the relief problem. The real answer must be found in finding jobs, and in fitting present relief recipients to fill them. A Welfare Department that is at once well-managed within and broad-visioned without can be of immeasurable benefit to a progressive Commonwealth.

Modern "Alchemy"

A JAPANESE inventor recently discovered a process for transforming seaweed into wool. This, to a previous generation, would have appeared a remarkable feat, worthy of that "conjuror, lately arrived from Japan, Abracadabraseringapatam." In these days, however, we are getting used to this modern alchemy. Although it has not yet changed pumpkins into coaches, it has turned whelks, and milk, to wool, coal to soap, logs to chocolate, and made a whole variety of other "turns." The very latest took place in Hungary, which can now make "silk-faced cotton" from weeds, and if not a silk purse from a pig's ear, at least one from a cowslip.

Poland Next?

"POLAND is Not Czechia," "Danzig is Not Memel," said the signs that Polish housewives of Teschen carried in an anti-Reich demonstration the other day. The placards were intended not to carry a geography lesson, however, but a political point.

Though Poland was the first of the Central European Powers to withdraw from France's post-Versailles ring around Germany, by signing a ten-year non-aggression pact with the Germans in 1934, Poles have never entertained any illusions about their position. Their efforts to continue good relations with Russia and France as well as Germany illustrate Polish realism. Talk of their foreign minister's going to London soon, indicates the Polish Government's increasing concern about its future on a Continent dominated by the Third Reich.

Events of the last few weeks justify that concern. When Reichsführer Hitler crossed racial borders to absorb Bohemia and Moravia and to put Slovakia at German disposal, best-informed circles were saying that the next chapter of National Socialist history probably would be written on the Polish frontier. Herr Hitler's sudden move to reincorporate Memel into the Reich supported this opinion.

Those familiar with the preludes of calm before the storming, can read between the lines of an Associated Press dispatch from Berlin which states that "a disclaimer of any Nazi intentions of aggression against uneasy Poland was voiced by the semi-official mouthpiece of the German Foreign Office." A few hours after this report was published Berlin was denying that an ultimatum had been sent to Poland over Danzig but admitting that Germany's tone toward the Poles had hardened.

Charges of Polish violence against Germany, similar to those which preceded other coups, have now been made in the controlled press of the Third Reich although even German newspapers in Poland reported no such violence. But Poland has long been preparing itself for crises on either or both of its eastern and western borders.

Because of the exposed nature of these borders Polish military authorities have always emphasized the need of strong and efficient organization for defense. Many who doubted whether the Czechs would fight if pressed by Germany yet hold the opinion that the Poles will. If this opinion permeates to Berlin, the prediction "Poland next" may yet be found mistaken. The strategy of bloodless conquest requires its followers to prod the line of its intended victim's resistance to find the soft spots. The Poles have long promised themselves that Poland will not be one of these. Yet as Germany presses on Poland from the northwest and the south the question mark grows.

Lamp Light Is Golden

WE WHO lived on the high Nebraska plains in the early nineteen hundreds, thought of electric lights as part of the wonders of eastern city life. Our homes, our business places and our streets were lighted with kerosene lamps, and they fitted perfectly into the quiet, unhurried life in the older midwest.

The average home today is so equipped that scientifically correct light can be instantly directed upon anything at any time, with but a touch of a finger. Ceiling lamps, floor lamps, table lamps, wall lamps, in all conceivable combinations of sizes and shapes, wait to indulge your every lighting whim.

In the opinion of many, all this modern multiplicity of push-buttons and pull-chains does not produce light as beautiful as the golden glow which filled our "sitting room" when father lighted the wick of our big Rochester lamp.

* * *

This lamp stood on a table in the middle of the room and, like the Biblical candle, it gave light to all who were in the house. Chairs were grouped about the table and there was ample light for the entire family. The big lamp was fashioned of heavy brass, and mother kept the metal polished and the clear glass chimney shining.

The only other lamp in our home of the Rochester type, that is, having a tubular wick, was the "hanging lamp" in the parlor, which was suspended from the ceiling on a system of brass chains. A balancing weight and sundry pulley wheels were included in this system, and the lamp was designed to run up and down on chains. But this arrangement seldom operated smoothly, and, when the lamp was lighted, some one usually had to stand on a chair. The "hanging lamp" was also equipped with a large glass shade held in place by a wire frame. The shade was "hand painted" with a nautical scene; pink ships on a choppy sea of light blue. This picture was not satisfying. The ships were sailing rapidly to the right around the shade, each with a "bone in its teeth." But the sails were bulging in the opposite direction. It was apparent, even to a plainsman, that there was something wrong.

* * *

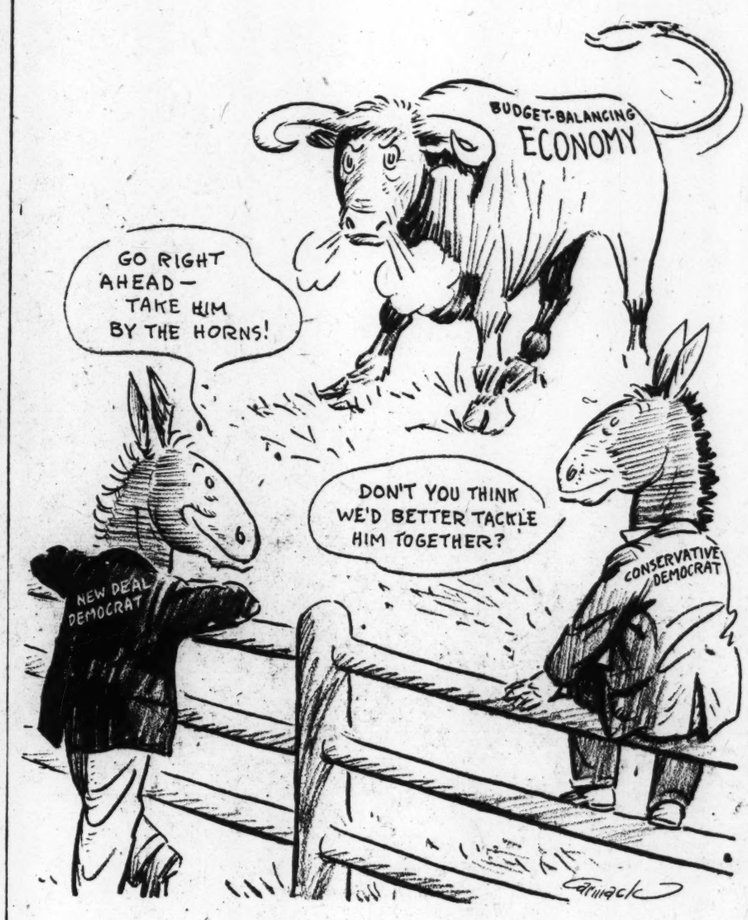
There were in our home a half dozen or so smaller lamps, which could be carried about. One of these, a tall lamp with a heavy round base, lighted our dining table. Each bedroom was supplied with a lamp, on table or dresser, and a dish containing matches always stood near by.

The importance of the kitchen was indicated by its generous illumination. Two lamps made it one of the cheeriest rooms in the house. One of these lights was held in an iron frame fixed on the wall over the stove, and was backed by a bright reflector. The other lighted the way to the pantry.

The care of all the lamps used in our home was a routine morning task. Charred wicks were trimmed, chimneys were polished, and kerosene reservoirs were refilled. This work was lightened by the promise it held of a long evening at home and all the rooms aglow with soft light.

A. L. B.

Another Ferdinand?


BUDGET-BALANCING ECONOMY
GO RIGHT AHEAD— TAKE HIM BY THE HORNS!
DON'T YOU THINK WE'D BETTER TACKLE HIM TOGETHER?
NEW DEAL DEMOCRAT
CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRAT
Garnack

A Divided Allegiance

Book News of the Day

AT THE outset there was gratification in the thought that in her latest novel, THE PATRIOT (New York: John Day. $2.50), Pearl Buck has again set her scene in the East. One would be enabled the more readily to forget that American novel, "This Proud Heart," which was such a disappointment both in subject matter and in treatment. Imbued once more with the spirit of China which she knows and understands deeply, Mrs. Buck would slip back into that delicious flowing style which so distinguished "The Good Earth." Taking up this volume, one breathed easily and settled to satisfied reading. And one's expectations were not betrayed.

* *

On the surface, "The Patriot" relates the life and fortunes of Wu I-wan, son of a wealthy banker of Shanghai who, reared in the atmosphere of ease and tradition, yet becomes blood brother to a peasant schoolmate, Liu En-lan, and gives himself over to the coming revolution. Never having seen Chiang Kai-shek, I-wan worships him as a god, refusing to credit the protestations of the communist, En-lan, who is aware that the poor are no nobler than the rich. Chiang Kai-shek comes and treats with I-wan's own father, the banker. In fact, the father is obliged to smuggle I-wan out of China and dispatch him hastily to Japan, into the family of a merchant of Nagasaki.

For years I-wan lives in Japan, where he marries Tama, the daughter of his host. Little does he realize, during those happy and ordered years, that all China is risen in revolt, for of course Japan admits of no war. At last, when I-wan does understand the turmoil in his own land, he returns to aid her. A divided allegiance has become his disturbing lot.

* * *

So much for the surface aspect of the novel. Underneath runs a subtler theme: that of the contrasted ideals, customs, and traditions of Japan and China. As was true of Mrs. Buck's earlier books dealing with the Orient, one closes "The Patriot" with sympathies quickened and understanding clarified. This reviewer hesitates to judge the authenticity of Mrs. Buck's portraits of Chiang Kai-shek and his wife; confesses to a confused sense of the guerrilla warfare in the interior where the Reds are led by I-wan's old friend, En-lan. It was perhaps a little bold of the author to venture upon that expert field. Short of this, her novel is delightful and, in a number of respects, rewarding.

M. W.

North . . South . . East . . West

Lone Star Rudimentals

By Frank L. Perrin

AUSTIN, TEXAS

A NEW school of political thought has been evolved from political, economic and public relief problems in Texas. Since the administration of James S. Hogg, Governor of Texas some forty years ago, down through the terms of Colquitt, Moody, the Fergusons and many others, all the changes have been rung on the tuneful and the discordant political theme. It cannot be said that Texas has always been well governed, or that it has always been honestly governed. It can be said today, with the advent of Gov. W. Lee O'Daniel, that so far as he is able to direct and determine the course of events the State will be honestly governed. Whether or not it will be well governed will depend, from present indications, upon the improbable success of efforts now only indifferently attempted, to compose vital differences between the Executive and the Legislature.

Governor O'Daniel, as I appraise him, is neither a unique nor an unknown political entity. He staged a spectacular campaign, but it won for him, quite unexpectedly, a distinction and an opportunity for signal service. He may be among the first to admit that he was not in all ways prepared to undertake the responsibilities thrust upon him. Texas is a large State, both in area and in population. Its industries and resources are varied and important. Its people, while predominantly Democratic in the older and more commonly accepted meaning of that term, are not predominately of the newer faith. The people have not been aided or been made more prosperous by the formulas prescribed and administered nationally. Their economic problems remain to be solved, many of the people of Texas agree, by themselves.

* * *

Governor O'Daniel evidently is convinced that those of the older, as well as the newer political school, are not, merely because they are politicians, able or overly desirous of bringing order out of the present economic chaos. He disclaims any political astuteness or any political ambitions. As to national problems he professes no knowledge sufficient to qualify him as critic or adviser. He acknowledges that his work as Governor is all that he can undertake at the moment.

It is encouraging that this sense of individual responsibility prevails without a single exception among all the Chief Executives interviewed on this trip through the States from the Lakes to the Gulf. The conviction seems to have been reached that there is no universal or national panacea which will correct the mistakes voluntarily made in the effort to overcome an economic dislocation that has been adjusted time and again by homely and perhaps inexpert processes.

* * *

Somewhat to the surprise of the people of Texas, and especially those who voted for him in November last, Governor O'Daniel has espoused the cause of the graduates and post-graduates of the Townsend school of pensioners. He is seeking to persuade the Legislature to submit for ratification by the people of Texas a Constitutional amendment providing for pensions for all who retire or are in need after they have reached a prescribed age indicated as sixty-five. The money to meet this demand would be raised by a transactions tax levied upon all sales or transactions, as was proposed by Dr. Townsend and his supporters.

The issue has been raised suddenly and unexpectedly, because it was known that prior to his election Governor O'Daniel was opposed to the pension plan now proposed. In fact I am not at all certain that he is not still opposed to it. Of one thing there is no doubt; he is determined to take the issue out of politics if this is possible. He would freeze the system into the State Constitution if it is adopted and make it impossible for it to become the casual football of politicians and office-seekers. As an indication of the political sagacity of the Governor himself, it may be accepted as convincing evidence that he is somewhat of a politician himself.

It is extremely doubtful, taking a long view ahead, that the measure proposed, if submitted as a Constitutional amendment, will be adopted. The problems of public relief and public expenditures are the handy playthings of politicians and political campaigners. Why should Governor O'Daniel be allowed to take relief out of politics?

"Paper Bag"

"Whisper-soft felt shirred onto patent leather draw-strings. Shaped like the paper bags you blew up in your nursery days. . . ."—Advertisement for a hat in a New York paper.

Madame, may we show a hat
Worth milady's looking at?
Lacking any better tag,
We're calling it the "paper bag."

The "paper bag" is worth its weight
In bearing home the lighter freight.
Load it up with eggs or sweets,
Onions, spinach, jam, or meats,

Oranges, tomatoes, fish,
Or any other pretty dish,
Parsley, beans, or liverwurst.
Then blow it up and make it burst.

Tired of wimple, hood, and turban?
Here's a chapeau strictly urban.
Madame may have shed some tears
Over hats of other years—

The horticultural
And sculptural,

The whimsical
And flimsical,

The astronomical
And comical,

The didactical
And tactical—

Now *here's* a hat that's *practical!*

JOHN D. BEAUFORT

The Wide Horizon

The Long Machine Creaks

By Ernest Kirschten

THE political steamroller that Huey Long left athwart Louisiana has developed a few knocks and rattles. To some ears they seem loud enough and ominous enough to presage a collapse of the machine as utter as that of the One-Horse Shay.

Certainly, the national Administration is interested, if not alarmed. It is thinking in terms of 1940, and the continuation of the Long machine would mean a bloc of controlled delegates to the Democratic national convention. If the machine falls apart, there's no saying just who will pocket those votes.

Largely because the Washington strategists want to prevent such a free-for-all, the report persists both in the capital and in New Orleans that Gov. Richard Leche is to be nominated for the Eastern Louisiana Federal District Court. In fact, it was an open secret that Senators Ellender and Overton had Governor Leche in mind when they insisted on the creation of an extra seat on that bench more than a year ago. They did argue, formally, that there was such a press of business before the court that it was necessary to have another judge at once. But the vacancy has not yet been filled.

Governor Leche has denied more than once that he is eager for the appointment. He told this reporter that he "simply was not interested in the matter." But the fact remains that, since he may not succeed himself as Governor, his elevation to the bench would simplify Louisiana politics.

* * *

It would mean the promotion of Lieut.-Gov. Earl Long, brother of the Kingfish, to the executive mansion at Baton Rouge with a whole year to intrench himself there. No question exists about his ambitions, but it is generally feared in Louisiana that the announcement of his candidacy in the regular course of events would be the signal for a knock-down and drag-out fight—with Mr. Long the one dragged out. He has alienated State Treasurer Pat Tugwell and Public Service Commissioner Wade Martin, both of whom now have gubernatorial ambitions, and he has fallen out with Seymour Weiss and Abe Shushan, both powers in the organization.

So far every effort has been made to confine these animosities to the machine's councils and to prevent them from flaring up in a public campaign. Therefore it is felt that Mr. Leche will not be averse to giving Mr. Long a "leg up" by stepping up to the bench for which he was recommended by the former Assistant Attorney-General, Joseph B. Keenan. That recommendation probably carries less weight with Attorney-General Murphy than it did with his predecessor, but if Mr. Leche can clear this obstacle he is virtually certain of confirmation under the Senatorial courtesy rule.

Some political observers in New Orleans, however, assert that Mr. Leche dares not accept a judgeship. His record is too vulnerable, they say, pointing out that Huey Long's successors, oblivious to the Kingfish's injunction to appear always as "men of the people—poor men," have been vaunting a wealth that might be embarrassing to explain.

* * *

The appointment of Gaston B. Porterie, Huey Long's attorney-general, to the Western Louisiana Federal Court early this year appears to have been a trial balloon sent up to test the possibility of elevating Mr. Leche. Mr. Porterie was confirmed by the Senate after the most perfunctory consideration and despite the fact that he had done everything in his power to prevent an investigation of the 1932 New Orleans vote frauds.

Although superseded by Mr. Porterie in the grand jury proceedings, which came to nought, District Attorney Eugene Stanley had those ballots counted in open court. As a result he filed informations against 513 election commissioners. Of these, 510 received a legislative pardon and the three who had been convicted were freed with the approval of a board of pardons and paroles of which Mr. Porterie was a member.

There were protests when this man was nominated to be a judge—especially by the courageous New Orleans Times-Picayune which addressed an open letter to President Roosevelt and saw to it that every Senator received a copy. But there was no hitch in Mr. Porterie's confirmation.

Do the political manipulators see this as a green light for Mr. Leche? Or do they read in the belated protests against Mr. Porterie's appointment a warning not to try the same maneuver with Mr. Leche even though the stakes are much higher—the 1940 Louisiana convention delegation?

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Real Danger to Democracy"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In spite of the fact that our press and radio give precedence to the swift moving events in Eastern Europe, I cannot overlook the real danger to our American democracy.

Our unemployed millions and underprivileged are an unprecedented internal challenge to our form of government.

Since prosperity is the strongest bulwark of our free institutions and jobs for our unemployed is our greatest problem, we should concern ourselves primarily with these vital issues before becoming involved too deeply in Europe's struggles.

It seems fitting to quote our Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, "a people driven to desperation by want and misery is at all times a threat to peace, an invitation to disorder and chaos, both internal and external."

Livingston, N. J. EMMA J. MAAS